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WELFARE in REVIEW

JUNE-JULY 1967
Volume 5 Number 6

Guaranteed Income Maintenance
Another Look at the Debate

LA VIDA, Portrait of Poverty

Cooperative Research Projects

U. S.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
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In This Issue *Page*

Guaranteed Income Maintenance
Another Look at the Debate 1
Helen O. Nicol

Portrait of Poverty
A Review of "La Vida" 14

Publications of Interest 16

Projects Supported under the
Cooperative Research Program 18

Program and Operating Statistics 22

GUARANTEED INCOME MAINTENANCE

Another Look at the Debate

HELEN O. NICOL*

We are living in a challenging time of social change--a time for re-evaluating the adequacy and equity of present approaches to poverty, and a time for seeking new insights and new methods for helping the poor. Our concerns have deepened. We are giving more thought to improving the level of living and the social functioning of the less educated, less skilled, less healthy, and possibly less motivated members of our society, even though much progress has been made in recent years in education, in health care, in job training, and in social welfare.

All of this searching has helped us face up to the fact that the major and most crucial need of the poor in a money economy is the possession of money. To achieve this goal for almost 33 million poor, we are confronted with the following realities: Through what mechanism can we provide more money for them? How are we going to determine and assure adequate living levels? How can we do this equitably, and at the same time sustain and foster human values and dignity? How can we do this efficiently? And how are we going to pay for it?

*Division of Research, Welfare Administration

This article is based in part on a paper presented to the West Virginia Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers at the 43rd Annual Forum of the West Virginia Welfare Conference, April 13, 1967, in Wheeling, West Virginia.

For references see end of article.

Until a year ago the merits of several alternative approaches to poverty--a negative income tax, a guaranteed annual income, family allowances, and an enriched, restructured public assistance system--were largely discussed in theoretical terms, by economists, welfare administrators, social work faculty members and graduate students, and by some business leaders and Government officials.[1] But they addressed limited audiences whose concerns were eclectic. In recent months, however, the dialogue has reached nationwide proportions and some ideas are beginning to crystallize. Forums and meetings are being organized by business groups and by schools of social work at universities. Organizations of social workers and public welfare administrators are weighing the pros and cons of the various guaranteed income plans. High school and college students all over the country are writing papers and discussing the merits of the various proposals. And of utmost importance, the debate has now reached the halls of Congress.

The purpose of this article is to assess the present state of the dialogue, to help clarify the issues, to point out the implications of the different approaches and to indicate some of the criticism that is emerging. No particular approach is advocated; rather, the attempt is made to broaden knowledge and sharpen perception about possible consequences of the general proposals under discussion. The reader is encouraged to arrive at his own decisions and draw his own conclusions.

What is the state of the dialogue?

President Johnson early this year put income guarantees high on his list of "fronts in the War on Poverty."[2] In his Economic Report to the Congress, in January 1967, he suggested that proposals for guaranteeing minimum incomes be explored, ranging from a negative income tax to a complete restructuring of public assistance to a program of residual public employment for all who lack private jobs. He stated his intention of establishing a national commission to evaluate the potential benefits and costs of the different plans and to report its findings to him and to the American people in two years. But the President also said: "These plans may or may not prove to be practicable at any time. And they are almost surely beyond our means at this time. But we must examine any plan, however unconventional, which could promise a major advance."[3]

The debates, the studies and the evaluations of alternative plans go on, and this continuing dialogue is useful and necessary. It is useful because it helps develop new perspectives in planning for the alleviation, if not eradication, of poverty; it is necessary, because a sense of urgency prevails. Any one of the proposed income maintenance plans represents the same type of major social reform as the Social Security System or Medicare. It will affect all of the people, either as beneficiaries or as taxpayers. Usually, reforms of such magnitude take years of gestation. For example, it took some 20 years of dialogue before the Medicare Program (Title XIX of the Social Security Act) finally became law in 1966. It is recognized that in the present war on poverty, debate will probably need to be telescoped into a much shorter time span.*

Many different versions of income maintenance plans have been discussed and much thoughtful attention has been given to their merits.* Those best known are the negative income tax, the guaranteed annual income (or guaranteed minimum income), family allowances (or demogrants), universal income payments (or the social dividend) and, as recommended by the Advisory Council on Public Welfare[4], a guaranteed income floor for individuals and families on public assistance. Another income maintenance plan which has become part of the public debate is the guaranteed annual wage, which is intended to provide some security of income to trade union members. Since the principles embodied in these plans are by now fairly well known, the plans will be only briefly summarized, but some of their more important implications will be analyzed.

The hard questions that need to be answered are these: *In the light of our objectives to help the poor through adequate income maintenance, which income plan, or possibly which combination of plans, would be most effective in reducing poverty, most efficient in administration and operation, and most feasible politically?* And in reference to political feasibility: before plans can be translated into legislative action, it is not only important what decisions are made by the Executive branch of Government or by the Congress, but it is equally important what decisions are made in State legislatures.

In the ultimate analysis, of course, any income maintenance plan for the poor must be acceptable to the American people--as Social Security insurance is acceptable. In other words, there must be broadly-based support for the idea of some form of general income maintenance. Most social policy experts would say that such support does not yet exist and that encouragement for the concept of guaranteed income maintenance at the present time comes mainly from small, select groups

*Leon Keyserling said that we are in a race between a revolution in the attack on poverty and a revolt of the poor. "The Use of Social and Economic Resources to Eliminate Poverty," The Social Welfare Forum, National Conference on Social Welfare (1966), pp. 68-80.

*In other countries, too, the concept of a guaranteed annual income for the poor has aroused interest. The subject was brought up in the platform of the British Labour Party; it is being debated in Canada and is being studied in Israel where the negative income tax version is favored.

in the academic world and in Government and from those who work in direct contact with the poor and disadvantaged.

In spite of a rising social awareness and a new sense of social responsibility on the part of the American people, the idea of an unearned guaranteed income for the poor, without also a guarantee that those who can work will work, is for many people quite startling, and to say the least, very disturbing on both moral and psychological grounds.*

Who are the poor?

Poverty in our land is complex and widespread and the poor have many different faces. There are also many ways of looking at them and counting them. The poor in our midst number 32.7 million people--14.3 million of them are children and 5.3 million are old people. Altogether 6.5 million families live in poverty because the heads of the households cannot work: they are either too old or too sick or too severely handicapped, or they are the widowed or deserted mothers of young children. [5]

What other characteristics do they have? They are the minority poor in urban slums, the Appalachian poor in the "hollows." They are Indians on reservations and farming and fishing Indians from the Aleutians to the Florida Keys. They are Negroes wherever they live, and impoverished farmers wherever they try to earn a living from the soil. They are Puerto Ricans in their own land and in New York City; they are the Mexican Americans in the Southwest.

And they are the working poor--the low paid workers everywhere. They include laborers, workers in low-skill service industries, farm and migrant workers, domestic workers, owners of marginal businesses and marginal farms, workers in seasonal industries such as agricultural processing, the resort business and construction or shipbuilding. They are unemployed workers who have exhausted their unemployment insurance or who are not covered by insurance. They are young people looking for their first jobs and soldiers who are heads of families. They include employed heads of large families, and year-round full-time workers who are earning minimum wages.* They are the underemployed--those who would like full-time jobs but cannot find them, those who would like year-round work, but lack the opportunity, and those who are employed below their skill training.

And they are the nonworking poor: the older men and women with small retirement incomes and those with none, the disabled, the physically and mentally handicapped, and the chronically sick. And they include children in fatherless homes and in homes with unemployed or disabled fathers.

Negative Income Tax and Guaranteed Annual Income Plans

The two plans that have aroused the most public curiosity and enthusiasm, doubt and controversy are the negative income tax and the guaranteed annual income.[6] Both represent a broad financial measure in the war on poverty. Both have a special appeal because they seem simple in concept: poor people would be reimbursed in the form of a subsidy allowance for a certain percentage of their income

How disturbing can be seen from such newspaper editorial headlines as "The Guaranteed Nightmare" and "The Guaranteed Disaster," when referring to guaranteed income proposals. See also "Should They Have to Work at All? Outlook for a Scheme to Use Tax Money to Provide a Guaranteed Income for the Poor," Nation's Business (September 1966.)

The minimum wage does not guarantee freedom from want. A man with a wife and two children needs more money to escape poverty than the $1.40 an hour he may receive for full-time work. (His annual earnings would be only $2,912, leaving a poverty gap of $288 at the 1967 poverty line, and for each additional dependent this gap would increase.) In addition, the minimum wage may have the adverse effect of reducing employment for those covered by it if private employers (and marginal employers) cannot afford the higher wage bill for low-skill labor or if they decide to replace such labor by machines. (The latter has happened in the Mississippi Delta this year among crop weeders and cotton pickers when the $1-an-hour wage for farm workers became law.)

that falls short of an official poverty standard. Originally, in the case of the negative income tax, this percentage was to have been calculated on the basis of the deductions and exemptions to which a taxpayer was entitled under the Federal personal income tax. But because this type of calculation is not flexible enough, the subsidy allowance is now usually calculated in terms of a poverty standard. The economics, therefore, of the two plans are largely the same, although their net costs and their underlying philosophies may differ.

Under both plans financial aid would be given the poor as a matter of right, according to an income needs test which is intended to be as objective and simple as any income test under the present tax system. The potential recipient of a government payment would file a relatively simple declaration or affidavit (similar to the short tax form) if his income by size and composition of his family falls short of an income scale established as a percentage of the poverty standard. But the analogy with the present tax system ends here.

Under the present system, taxpayers can estimate their income on a quarterly basis and the tax is computed at the same rate for everybody in the same tax brackets irrespective of geographic differences in the cost of living. The account between the taxpayer and the Treasury is settled once a year. But it is difficult for many of the poor to estimate their income since it fluctuates during the course of the year and since so much of their work is of a part-time or part-year nature. Government payments almost certainly would have to be made on a monthly basis with constant adjustment in payments over the course of the year. This may involve considerable bookkeeping problems, although the use of a central electronic data processing system would help. In addition, geographic and urban-rural cost-of-living differences will almost surely have to be taken into account.

The principal problem inherent in any general guaranteed income plan is the work-incentive formula that needs to be structured into the system. This refers to the amount or the percentage by which Government payments would be reduced to take account of earnings or other outside income. This reduction would certainly be less than the 100 percent marginal rate frequently deducted under the present public assistance program. But how much less? In other words, what proportion of earnings should a poor person be allowed to keep over and above the subsidy? If the job environment is basically unstable, would he have the incentive to keep his job or look for a job, or train for a job--when he also knows that he would receive a guaranteed annual income if he were not working at all?

There are millions of workers whose earnings are below or near the poverty line and who therefore might face the choice of working or not working. How many of them would prefer subsidized leisure--even though at a minimum guaranteed income--to work at perhaps a physically exhausting and demanding job, or a tedious and monotonous job, or an outdoor job in all kinds of weather, or a job that requires long and expensive commuting from their own neighborhood?[7] Little is known about how different people would react to a guaranteed annual income or to different monetary work-incentives. But it can be assumed that older people, physically frail people, working mothers, and less work-movitated people in general might prefer to give up all or a part of the jobs they are holding. For these reasons it is believed that any broad noncategorical plan would raise major administrative and enforcement problems, quite aside from problems of equity.

The strategy of a guaranteed income plan must then be: not to reduce the poverty gap so much that for the average person no work may be more tempting than work, yet pay enough to keep the average poor person above the subsistence level. The example most often used to illustrate how such conflicting requirements could be balanced is to consider a plan with a payment rate that would fill 50 percent of a family's poverty gap. For a 4-person family without income this

would amount to $1,500 a year, assuming the poverty line is $3,000 (which also represents the amount of deductions and minimum standard exemptions allowed a 4-person family under present Federal personal income tax law). If the family had an income of $2,000, then half of its poverty gap of $1,000 would be closed by a Government payment of $500, thus raising total family income to $2,500. In other words, under a 50 percent rate, a family's poverty gap would be filled by one-half. Since a family under this type of guaranteed income formula would obviously still be poor, why then should it not be considered feasible to close the poverty gap entirely, up to the poverty line? Because it is believed that payments of such a magnitude would seriously erode the monetary incentives for people with earnings below the poverty line. There is also the problem of cost. It has been estimated that bringing all poverty incomes up to the $3,000 line would cost from $16-22 billion annually because of the additional cost of earnings lost due to the disincentive effects of such a plan. The cost of a 50-percent rate plan, on the other hand, has been estimated variously as between $9-12 billion, depending on what specific assumptions are made.

Both negative income tax or guaranteed annual income plans could be administered by the Internal Revenue Service, as an extension of the Federal personal income tax system, using the same method of sampling and review and the same safeguards against fraud. Or they could be administered by the Social Security Administration or the Welfare Administration or by a newly-created organization. The whole procedure would, of course, be computerized.

Under such plans, in general, neither State nor local welfare departments nor social workers might necessarily be involved with determining eligibility for a guaranteed income or with making money payments. Also, most advocates of these plans assume that public assistance payments will be totally or partially eliminated and that additional financial aid, if still required for the poorest of the poor, would be paid out of State funds, perhaps under some form of general assistance. When the overall costs of such plans are computed, the Federal share of public assistance payments--amounting to some $4.5 billion a year--is usually applied as an offset to total costs of the program. But if public assistance in some form should continue--as it presumably would have to--the problem of administrative duplication and overlapping might arise. This, of course, could be resolved.

Less easily resolved would be another problem which results from the difficulty of designing a system that pays an adequate income to people who have no means of support yet supplements the income of people who have a little, that provides a monetary work incentive yet holds down the costs of the program by preventing payments to those who do not need them and that, in addition, is equitable to all the poor. These design incompatibilities are intrinsic in any noncategorical benefit system intended to meet average needs. [8] If payments were adequate to cover the economic needs of the poorest of the poor, they might have to be so large that they would have the effect of raising people with slightly more income across the poverty line to the levels of the near-poor or even nonpoor. But if payments were scaled to the income levels of the average poor, they would not be of sufficient benefit to the poorest of the poor.* For example, public assistance levels, especially in the wealthier States, are even now more liberal than 50-percent payment levels under guaranteed income plans. In other words, guaranteed annual income plans would appear to be most helpful to working people who need a supplementary income. But for the nonworking poorest of the poor, additional financial assistance would seem to be essential.[9]

A persuasive argument against the negative income tax or a guaranteed annual income as the sole approach to poverty

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*It is, of course, possible to use a graduated payments schedule adjusted for different income classes. But the more sophisticated the method, the more complex the administration and the less certain the results.

has recently been presented on the floor of the House of Representatives by Congressman Thomas M. Pelly of Washington. He believes that assuring the poor a guaranteed income would not in itself attack the causes of poverty but would tend to perpetuate "welfare as a way of life" by sacrificing social services designed to eliminate the causes of need. It would ignore rehabilitation and fail to encourage the needy to produce and become self-sustaining. [10]

It is being debated whether nationwide guaranteed income payments should be scaled to geographic cost-of-living differences. The tax burden of the Federal personal income tax has, of course, relatively differential effects on residents in various parts of the country, but this is accepted. On the other hand, the different purchasing power effects of uniform Government payments may be less acceptable. That is why public assistance proposals for improved income maintenance invariably take some money measure of inter-State differences into account. On the other hand, Social Security payments do not vary by geographical cost-of-living differences.

It may be asked whether a guaranteed annual income would affect low-end wage rates in a labor structure that favors highly skilled workers. To the extent that such income payments would be supplements to the lowest wage earners, the question arises whether the payments might tend to subsidize not only the workers but also marginal employers and thus freeze the low-end wage structure. This effect would need to be weighed against the possible advantage of subsidizing employers who have jobs for unskilled or low-skilled workers. But would this be the best way to do it? It may be necessary to develop a design for a job structure for the less educated and less productive--the millions that would otherwise remain marginal workers, left without jobs even at times of full employment. This may involve jobs created by the government as employer of last resort. [11]

A Categorical Guaranteed Income Plan

The newest development in the guaranteed income approach is categorical in nature. This plan involves a guaranteed income to be paid to all persons 62 years old and over as well as to the blind and disabled 18 years old and over. The income would be equal to earnings under the Federal minimum wage law (or $2,912 per person per year, on the basis of the 40-hour week and the 52-week year). General revenue financing would pay the difference between the standard and the person's total income. Two identical bills to this effect were introduced this year: one in the Senate by Senator Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, (S. 1056), [12] and the other in the House by Representative Philip Burton of California (H.R. 335). [13] The purpose of this legislation is to supplant all programs now serving the elderly, the blind, and the disabled. These bills are supported by some organizations of older people such as the National League of Senior Citizens. Both bills specify that this guaranteed income plan should be administered by the Social Security Administration.

Family Allowances

Another approach to income maintenance consists of family allowances (also called "children's allowances" or "demogrants"). A demogrant is a categorical form of a universal payment, in this instance a payment to all families in the nation with children in specified age groups, without regard to family income. Advocates of this type of proposal point to the experiences of other countries and believe that we can profit from them. [14] Their thesis is that none of the other income maintenance plans would do enough for children, especially children whose parents are separated, divorced, or not married, and children in large families.

Under one plan, a monthly allowance of $50 for each child under six years of age and a $10 allowance for each older child six to 18 years old would be pay-

able as a right--irrespective of family income.[15] Present income tax exemptions for children would be eliminated and the allowances themselves would be taxable. The rationale of this plan is that it would most benefit families with preschool children and families with large numbers of children. Families in higher tax brackets with school-age children might actually suffer a net loss because the allowances for their children would be less than the exemptions they now enjoy.

If the Canadian and French experiences are, for example, any yardstick, the allowances would be spent for children. There appears to be some evidence from a study of these countries that the allowances have not had the effect of increasing the birth rate nor have they had a detrimental effect on the work incentives of parents.

The administration of family allowances would be simple: every person who has custody of a child would file a statement indicating the child's age and relationship and would receive a monthly check. The annual cost of such a program is estimated at about $12 billion. It would be less, of course, if the payments were smaller. Also, there would be an offset by eliminating tax exemptions on children.

This approach raises some questions. Although a family allowance plan, as outlined, has the virtues of being simple and universal, it would require a change in the tax system which might arouse opposition. It is also doubtful whether wealthy parents would prefer to be paid family allowances rather than taking tax exemptions for their children. Moreover, there is no certainty that the effect of such allowances would be quite as neutral on birth rates and on work incentives in the United States as seems to be the case in other countries.*

The level of allowances might be the determining factor and the effect may vary for different income classes. In Canada, for example, the rates do not exceed $8 per child per month, for children under 16 years of age, provided they are in school; the rate is $6 for preschool children. Because of these low rates--which have not changed since 1945, although the purchasing power of the Canadian dollar has declined by almost half during that period--it has been said that this plan is no longer successful as an antipoverty measure. (Osborne, op. cit., p. 134)

In terms of the objective of alleviating poverty for all the poor, family allowance plans have severe limitations. They would help only one category of people: families with children, whether poor or not poor. They do not reach unrelated (single) persons, childless couples of all ages, and the elderly. A group of special concern, for example, are poor working people in the middle years of life. If they were not fortunate enough in younger years to find steady and secure employment, they are often in the position of moving from one job to another or unable, after a certain age, of finding any job. Their education is usually limited and so are their skills, and what work experience they may have had may no longer be of use. They are the people typically excluded from all present public assistance programs.

Another group of special concern that would not benefit from family allowances are men of working age. There were 4.5 million men 18-64 years old outside the labor force in 1966. Not all were needy, but a high proportion of them in the 25-54 year age group were needy Negro males. As a group, these nonworking males had substantially lower family incomes than their counterparts in the labor force.[16]

Universal Payments Plan

Another plan which has recently been mentioned as a potential aid to poverty is the universal payments plan, also called the social dividend plan.[17] Under this plan each family in the nation, irrespective of income, would receive a guaranteed minimum income. There are two basic versions of the plan: one would pay each family (including 1-person families) the equivalent of the poverty line--say $3,000 a year--at a gross cost estimated at $165 billion--or exactly half the 1966 National Debt. The other version would pay each person $50 per month at a gross cost of $120 billion.

Aside from the fact that such a plan would leave the poor in the same relative position as it found them and make no attempt to raise their skill or aspiration levels or provide any work incentive, the magnitudes of financing such a program stagger the imagination. Even if it were possible to raise taxes high enough to pay for this scheme, the extent and nature of income-redistributive effects and their consequences for our economic and social structure cannot even be estimated. This plan, at least for the next years, would seem to be outside the boundaries of the relevant.

Recommendations of the Advisory Council on Public Welfare

The Advisory Council on Public Welfare has presented a plan for a complete restructuring and reform of the public assistance system. The Council's most important recommendation is a guaranteed income floor below which no public assistance payments should fall. This is not quite the same thing as a guaranteed annual income, but it is a step in that direction.[18] The Advisory Council Report also envisages for the public assistance system the continuing traditional welfare function of providing social and facilitative services to persons with problems of self-support and self-care and with other problems affecting their economic and social functioning.

Efforts to implement some of the recommendations of the Report are already under way on several fronts. H.R. 5710, the bill that embodies most of the President's legislative proposals relating to the Social Security Act, would require each State to meet its definition of need and to keep this definition up-to-date annually. The bill would make permanent the temporary legislation which authorizes Federal funds to support the Unemployed Parent segment of the AFDC program (Aid to Families With Dependent Children). It also provides that all potentially employable persons over age 16 in AFDC families must be referred to work-training programs in the area where they live. Work incentive formulas are included that would permit each adult in an AFDC family to keep part of his earnings up to $50 a month. At present, such an exemption applies only to children.

There are a number of pilot research studies and demonstration projects directly or indirectly related to other recommendations of the Advisory Council. These include the substitution of a simple self-declaration or affidavit for the means test; a redefinition of allowable income; and the administrative separation in welfare departments of financial assistance from the delivery of social services. Demonstration projects for testing different levels of financial aid--corresponding to different levels of a guaranteed income floor, or different levels of guaranteed annual payments--are in the planning stage under a variety of auspices. And since so little is known about the effect of supplementary payments to intact families with head in the labor force, this is a particular area for research.

The Advisory Council Report recommends that all categories be abandoned for the single criterion "need." This is essentially the focus of guaranteed annual income plans--expressing poverty in dollar terms in relation to what is considered a minimum adequate income, without categories. But do categories provide the wrong approach to alleviating poverty, as is often asserted? All present income maintenance programs are categorical, that is, they are based on certain social rights or privileges associated with categories of people, on the basis of age, marital status, physical disability, work experience, or special services performed. These programs include Social Security, farm support, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, veterans' benefits, and the like. The categorical approach has made them justifiable, defensible, and politically acceptable. The main obstacle encountered in public assistance is not so much that it is tied to restricted categories, but that it excludes one important category: the able-bodied poor in the 18-64 year age

group. Moreover, it is this category that is controversial and, tragically, the very category of families in which many children want and suffer.

An important difference at this time between guaranteed income maintenance plans and the recommendations of the Advisory Council for reform of the public assistance system is this: the Advisory Council Report represents a definitive, analytical and judgmental consensus of how public assistance could and should be improved. In contrast, there is no consensus among other income maintenance proposals. While the plans under discussion extend over a whole range of ideas from the extreme left to the extreme right of economic, social, and political ideologies, they provide at the present time no more than a collection of theoretical models still in an exploratory stage. Not until they have been evaluated and tested, not until the discussion has been confined to the perimeter of the economically, socially, and politically feasible, not until some compromise of conflicts has been achieved, and not until the mood of the people has been accurately judged and assessed, will there be a basis for developing a practical mechanism for legislative action.

Guaranteed Earned-Income Plans

Guaranteed Jobs. It has been pointed out previously that earnings offer no security against poverty and that not even minimum wages offer security, if a man's earnings are low or irregular and if he has more dependents than his earnings can adequately support. Advocates of guaranteed jobs have said that while no single panacea will solve all social ills, we need guaranteed full employment and training for employables and decent pay for decent jobs. They believe that a guaranteed income should be reserved for those unable to work.[19] For those able to work, the Federal government should assume the responsibility of creating jobs, if necessary, and guarantee the poor training and placement in jobs. They do not intend, of course, that marginally employable people be forced to work, but that work opportunities be made available to all the poor who need and want to work. This also includes training opportunities and job placement for those now underemployed (or sub-employed) in terms of hours a week, or weeks-in-the-year worked, and in terms of work below skill levels. In the latter group, for example, are college-educated Negroes now working in clerical and even less skilled jobs.

Many work experience and work training programs are already in operation and show some measure of success, but their coverage is limited to only a small percentage of communities where poor people need help. Guaranteed jobs, as suggested, would be of particular relevance in economically depressed areas of the country, such as Appalachia, where job opportunities are largely lacking.

Work training and work opportunity programs do not, however, answer the debatable philosophical question as to how many choices should be given a man, or how much independence should be given a man who is at the receiving end of public funds, and they do not answer the fundamental question whether the link between work and income might be broken and whether an able-bodied poor person might be given the option not to work if he so chooses, but still receive a public subsidy.[20]

The Guaranteed Annual Wage. The guaranteed annual wage has received widespread publicity in recent months but there is confusion in the minds of some people about the difference between the guaranteed annual income and the guaranteed annual wage.

The guaranteed annual wage is a term which refers to an income maintenance plan for members of trade unions.[21] This plan has the objective of eliminating the insecurity of production workers who are paid hourly wages, and who may be laid off at any time and for any length of time when employers decide to shut down production partially or completely because demand is slack for their product, or because of seasonal variations in pro-

duction, or because of model changeovers, as in the automotive and other industries. In contrast, the white-collar staffs of companies are usually kept on the payroll, with "guaranteed salaries."

Walter Reuther, President of the International Union of United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress in March 1967 that his union wanted to replace hourly wages with salaries. In contracts now being negotiated with the automobile companies, the UAW is bargaining for a specific duration in which "salaries" will be guaranteed.[22] A similar demand is being made by the United Rubber Workers in a renegotiation of their collective bargaining agreements.

The UAW "eligibility test" for a union member to receive the guaranteed annual wage is five or more years of seniority. The guaranteed annual wage is not intended to be a payment for doing nothing but rather it is an assured payment to a worker who is involuntarily laid off by an employer whose production is slack. This plan is based on the idea that an employer should assume some of the responsibility for failing to provide year-round work and should enter into an annual contract with all of his employees, not only the salaried staff.

Another income maintenance plan of organized labor, which has been successfully negotiated by many unions since the 1950's, is the Supplemental Unemployment Benefits Plan (SUB) paid to workers who are laid off and who receive State unemployment compensation. About 2.3 million workers are covered by SUB plans under some 700 agreements.[23] These plans are designed to protect unemployed workers from a severe loss of income resulting from inadequate unemployment insurance benefits. While SUB plans vary considerably, their common characteristic is that they provide benefits to workers out of a trust fund financed by company contributions. The SUB plan is a pure income supplement for workers covered by State unemployment insurance laws which prescribe that only workers involuntarily idled should receive unemployment compensation.

The guaranteed annual wage is a more debatable plan. It raises the same moral issues encountered in negative income tax or guaranteed annual income proposals: should a man who is not working be paid as much, or almost as much, as a man who is working? Should a man who is laid off indefinitely receive a guaranteed annual wage, and if so, for how long? And what incentive would he have to look for another job or go into training for a different kind of job?

Financing of Guaranteed Income Plans

In any discussion of income-maintenance plans, some attention needs to be given to the problem of how they will be financed. Where will the money come from? Under all of the plans discussed (except the guaranteed annual wage) payments to the poor, whether they are made under a guaranteed income plan or a reformed public assistance system, represent transfer payments--from taxpayers to non-taxpayers. And this is a cause of conflict. The issue is not really whether the Nation can afford the cost of an $8 billion or $10 billion or even $15 billion massive attack on poverty but whether the people are willing to spend this much money for this purpose, whether they are willing to make the necessary substantial changes in the tax system, and whether they are willing to pay much higher taxes than they are now paying.[24] It is also a question of whether they are willing to accept the redistributive effects that a guaranteed income maintenance plan would bring about in the economy. (It has been estimated, for example, that two-thirds of the payments under a negative-income tax or a guaranteed annual income would go to the southern States.)

The monetary consequences of a general income maintenance program will be twofold: there will be a positive effect on income receivers who will spend the new income in their communities. This

will have some multiplier consequences that will tend to stimulate the economy. There will be a negative effect on taxpayers who will have less to spend, to save and to invest. This will tend to depress the economy. In addition, the consequences might be to lower work incentives and thus lower the contribution to National Income of both low-income and high-income groups who might choose to work less--low-income groups because of a guaranteed income and high-income groups because of discouragingly high tax rates.[25] Whether the positive or negative monetary effect will be dominant on National Income is impossible to say unless it is known what magnitudes are involved and what other items in the Budget receive priority.*

Conclusion

The guaranteed annual income programs presented--the negative income tax, the guaranteed annual income, family allowances and an enriched public assistance system--are all multi-billion dollar programs. Each of them would be financed from general revenues and would cost substantially more than current programs to alleviate poverty. It is important, therefore, to devise the best possible program or the best combination of programs that will be politically acceptable, yet assure the most benefits to the poor.

As presently conceived, none of these programs in and of themselves would actually eradicate poverty. All they can be expected to do is make poor people more comfortable and give them more room to maneuver. They would be most helpful to people who have sufficient stamina and initiative to be able and willing to take advantage of the additional opportunities opened to them in counseling, in training, in jobs, and in the full range of social, facilitative, and supportive services.

A fundamental question remains: is it really possible to design a single, neat, rational mechanism that will meet all the needs of all the categories of the poor, including the working poor? Or will it be necessary to combine the most effective features of two or more mechanisms? While the continuing dialogue about income maintenance plans is helping to identify the major problems and clarify the major choices, further exploration, evaluation, and testing are needed. The search is continuing for a solution to our most lingering social problem--poverty and its attendant ills.

It must also be known exactly how a redistribution of income from upper-income, high savings groups, to lower-income, low savings groups would affect the economy--stimulating it or being neutral in its effect. It is now believed, from empirical studies made, that there would be much less stimulation to the economy than had been thought. See Otto Eckstein, Public Finance (Prentice-Hall, Inc., Foundations of Modern Economic Series, 1964), pp. 91-92.

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1. For three prior articles on Guaranteed Income Maintenance plans by the author, see the following in *Welfare in Review:* "Guaranteed Income Maintenance: A Discussion of Negative Income Tax Plans," (April 1966); "Guaranteed Income Maintenance: A Public Welfare Systems Model," (November 1966); and "Guaranteed Income Maintenance: A Comparison of Two Approaches," (January 1967).

2. *Economic Report of the President Together With the Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers.* Transmitted to the Congress January 1967, pp. 17 and 140-142.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 17

4. "Having the Power, We have the Duty," Report of the Advisory Council on Public Welfare to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, June 1966.

5. *RS-Research and Statistics Note* (No. 5, February 16, 1967), Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

6. No attempt is made to cite the by now voluminous bibliography on the subject. Only significant contributions made during the last 12 months are mentioned. For a recent restatement of the issues, see "Symposium: The Negative Income Tax" in *Industrial Relations*--

A Journal of Economy and Society, University of California, Berkeley (February 1967), in particular the article by Christopher Green and Robert Lampman, "Schemes for Transferring Income to the Poor," pp. 121-137.

7. See Herbert J. Gans, "Income Grants and Dirty Work," *The Public Interest* (Communications), (Winter 1967).

8. William A. Klein, "Some Basic Problems of Negative Income Taxation," *Wisconsin Law Review* (No. 3, Summer 1966), pp. 776-800.

9. George H. Hildebrand believes that "no feasible version [of the negative income tax] would obviate the need for public assistance." "Second Thoughts on the Negative Income Tax," *Industrial Relations--A Journal of Economy and Society* (February 1967), p. 146.

10. Congressman Thomas M. Pelly, "Guaranteed Minimum Incomes," *Congressional Record*-House of Representatives, (April 27, 1967), pp. H 4797-H 4798. But see also, below, Congressman Whalen's endorsement of the negative income tax.

11. Sar A. Levitan and Garth L. Mangum, "Making Sense of Federal Manpower Policy," (Policy Papers in Human Resources and Industrial Relations, No. 2). A joint publication of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and Wayne State University, Detroit. p. 38.

12. S. 1056, "A Bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish a national system of minimum retirement payments for all aged, blind, and disabled individuals." 90th Congress, 1st Session, U.S. Senate, February 23, 1967.

13. H.R. 335, identical Bill, House of Representatives, January 10, 1967.

14. See John S. Osborne, "Canada Combats Poverty Through Social Policy," *Public Welfare* (April 1966); and Sir John Walley, "Decay of the System Designed to Prevent Poverty--Future of Family Allowances," *London Times* (April 6, 1967).

In the 1950's, there was considerable interest here in the Canadian experience. On June 14, 1955, Senators Neuberger, Morse, Douglas, Humphrey, Kefauver, Lehman, Kennedy, and McNamara submitted a Senate resolution (S. Res. 109. 84/1) recommending that a special Senate committee be appointed "to make a full and complete inquiry and study of the Canadian Family Allowances Act and its administration, with a view to determining the advisability of instituting a similar system of family allowances for the promotion of health, development and well-being of children in the United States." This recommendation was not acted on.

15. Alvin L. Schorr, *Poor Kids--A Report on Children in Poverty*, Basic Books, Inc., New York, 1966; *idem*, "Alternatives in Income Maintenance," *Social Work* (July 1966) and "Income Maintenance and the Birth Rate," *Social Security Bulletin* (May 1966).

16. Susan S. Holland, "Adult Men Not in the Labor Force," A Special Labor Force Report on Historical Trends and the Characteristics of Nonparticipants, Plus New Data on Work Histories, Incomes, and Jobseeking Intentions, *Monthly Labor Review* (March 1967).

17. See Walter C. Bentrup, "Guaranteed Annual Income--A Challenge and a Duty," a speech delivered at the Southwest Regional Conference of the American Public Welfare Association, April 7, 1967, Dallas, Texas (unpublished). For cost estimates, see Christopher Green, "The Economics of a Guaranteed Minimum Income," in *Guaranteed Annual Income Newsletters* (GAIN), Ad Hoc Committee for a Guaranteed Income, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago (February 1967), and also *idem*, in *Negative Taxes and the Poverty Problem*, Brookings Institution, 1967, in press. This plan is also analyzed by Alvin L. Schorr in "Alternatives in Income Maintenance," *Social Work* (July 1966), pp. 27-28.

18. For similarities and differences with other income maintenance plans, see Helen O. Nicol, "Guaranteed Income Maintenance--A Comparison of Two Approaches," *Welfare in Review* (January 1967).

19. Senator William Proxmire in "Challenge Interview--National Economic Problems and Prospects," *Challenge-Magazine of Economic Affairs*, (March-April 1967), p. 24, points out that there is no support in the Congress for a guaranteed annual income without work. Congressman Thomas B. Curtis develops this position even further in "Guaranteed Opportunity to Earn an Annual Income," *Proceedings of the National Symposium on Guaranteed Income*, The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D.C., Dec. 9, 1966. For another point of view, see Robert Theobald, "The Guaranteed Income--What and Why?" *Proceedings of the National Symposium on Guaranteed Income, op. cit.* See also Leon Keyserling in "The Use of Social and Economic Resources to Eliminate Poverty," National Conference on Social Welfare, *The Social Welfare Forum* (1966), pp. 68-80. James Tobin proposes the same dual approach: (1) structural--by raising the capacities of the poor to earn a decent income and (2) distributive--to assure each family a decent standard of living through a guaranteed income. ("The Case for an Income Guarantee," *The Public Interest*, No. 4, Summer 1966, pp. 31-41.)

20. Congressman Charles W. Whalen, Jr., states that the link is already broken in current welfare programs. He advocates the negative income tax plan proposed by the Ripon Society in its April 1967 issue of the *Ripon Forum*. This plan would guarantee $2,750 annually to a 4-person zero-income family and provide a 50 percent work-incentive rate. It is estimated that it would cost about $11 billion a year but that it could be implemented gradually at much lower cost. ("The Negative Income Tax," *Congressional Record*--House, May 2, 1967, pp. H4951-H4954; and May 4, 1967, pp. H5098-H5102.) Its main drawback is that of all generous plans: there would be considerable spillover of the poor receiving benefits into the ranks of the not-so-poor and even the nonpoor, raising problems of equity.

21. "Trading Blue Collars for White," *Business Week* (April 1, 1967), pp. 43 ff; "Technology and the Guaranteed Wage," *Dun's Review* (September 1966), p. 124.

22. In general the proposal is to take the form of a commitment by an employer to maintain annual earnings of workers in his employ. (Joint Resolutions Constitution Committee, Report Number One, Collective Bargaining Resolution, *Special Convention UAW*, April 20-22, 1967.)

23. "SUB: Closing the Wage Loss Gap," *Collective Bargaining Report* prepared by AFL-CIO Department of Research, reprinted from *American Federationist* (December 1966).

24. For a possible design for a changed income-tax system to finance a negative income tax approach, see Earl R. Rolph, "The Case for a Negative Income Tax Device," *Industrial Relations, op. cit.* pp. 155-165.

25. The work-disincentive effect on high-income groups is somewhat debatable. See Robin Barlow, Harvey E. Braser, and James N. Morgan, *Economic Behavior of the Affluent*, Studies of Government Finance, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1966.

Portrait of Poverty*

Oscar Lewis's *La Vida* joins his other well-known anthropological studies as a unique document of importance not only to professional students of the "culture of poverty" but to the general reading public as well. It received the 1966 National Book Award in the Science, Philosophy and Religion category and was a Literary Guild book of the month.

La Vida is the chronicle of the tentacular "Rios" family--sixteen vivid personalities representing four generations living under conditions of extreme deprivation in the slums of San Juan and New York. Their story is told in a series of separate, yet interrelated first-person accounts of disarming simplicity, apparently total frankness and, for such tales of sound and fury, frightening casualness. What quickly emerges is a descriptive panorama of squalor that is both a stinging social document and at the same time an intimate revelation of authentic human beings. Purportedly the first full-scale portrait of a Puerto Rican family, the book's full scope dawns on the reader engrossed by its tumultuous vignettes only as he forces himself to realize that the Rios case histories are paradigms for millions of Puerto Ricans and, moreover, countless millions of "the poor" everywhere.

Professor Lewis scrutinizes the lives of the families selected for the study and all cooperate fully. As in his earlier books, Lewis relies primarily on the three methods of observation, interview, and questionnaire, the first carried out, it appears, chiefly by a Spanish-speaking female research assistant.

There is an evident weakness in this approach for it results in spontaneous, almost "stream-of-consciousness," monologues, and one longs to put some direct questions to the participants, to challenge some of their ideas. But the observer here remains nonexistent, a situation the reverse of that in, for example, Richard C. Elman's *The Poorhouse State*. Within the limits imposed by any selectivity, *La Vida* is then a completely objective account.

Nevertheless it is also brilliantly served by some advanced novelistic techniques: on the most obvious or literal level a "naturalistic" survey, its strategy is also capable of generating irony through the manipulation of multiple points of view. As in Browning's "Ring and the Book," we see the same characters and events from several different temporal and spatial angles.

Not all reviewers have been impressed by Lewis's new work. *Time Magazine* (Nov. 25, 1966) found *La Vida* "suffocating...uninteresting." *The New Republic* (Dec. 3, 1966) maintained that the author had "bitten off more than he can chew... The San Juan slum is unforgettable, but New York City and the Bronx are vague... This tape-recorded anthropology is refined with such sophistication and artfulness that it is in danger of popularizing poverty by editing the poor for their tabloid peaks." On the other hand, *Newsweek* (Nov. 21, 1966) considered the book nothing less than a "saga...an immensely rich spoken record." And perhaps the most influential critique, Michael Harrington's lead book review in the Sunday *New York Times* (Nov. 20), was an extremely favorable one. Mr. Harrington opens by declaring that "*La Vida* is unquestionably one of the most important books published in the United States this year." He goes on to dispute the idealizers of the poor like Frantz Fanon, and concludes by asserting that *La Vida* is "one more demonstration of the validity and profundity of the method Lewis

*LA VIDA A Puerto Rican Family in the Culture of Poverty--San Juan and New York. By Oscar Lewis. Random House. 669 pages. Part of the research on which this book is based was supported by the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants program of the Social Security and Welfare Administrations under Grant #127, "A Comparative Analysis of the Culture of Poverty in Puerto Rico and New York."

has pioneered: the meticulous description, and tape-recorded self-depiction, of the daily life of a single yet archetypical family of the poor."

It is probably no accident that Lewis has chosen *La Vida* as the title, a phrase closely resembling the well-established expression "in the life" used so often by many of the women in the book to describe their activities as prostitutes. Thus Lewis would seem to be linking this profession--almost always viewed by its practitioners in *La Vida* as an unpleasant and temporary expedient--with the exigencies of the total lives of the poor. Certainly the cant concept of "immorality" is inapplicable here, for such a yardstick, inherited from a middle-class culture, is no more an actual standard in the world of the poor than it is, at the other end of the social-economic spectrum, in the world of the rich. Though nominally Catholics, there is an almost total absence of religion among the people in this third world. This point was also emphasized recently by Jim Tuck whose article in the *Catholic World* (Feb. 1966) dealt with the Mexican poor.

The one greatest and most readily available source of pleasure for the slum-dwellers is evidently sex. Even extreme physical disadvantages--several of the characters are by their own admission crippled and/or ugly--do not deprive men or women of this satisfaction, from very early adolescence into old age. Problems of pregnancy, contraception, abortion, venereal disease seem to be considered only incidentally, if at all; "illegitimate" children clearly do not have the slightest effect on status in the slums.

Lewis points out that maternity and paternity are another pair of concepts that in the "culture of poverty" get boiled down to fundamentals. In a matrifocal society, with many marriages consensual and few of any kind lasting more than a decade, and with a stream of babies born in and out of even this mode of wedlock, it naturally falls to the mother, (though the fathers are often shown to take great pride in their offspring) or at least the women to provide child care. This is done with a strange mixture of extreme brutality and extreme tenderness. Children, brought up within a brood of siblings and constantly surrounded by blood and clan relatives, pass hardly a day without being both caressed, often with overt sexual stimulation, and beaten. Needless to say, living in congested shanties, they are witness to regular acts of violence and of sex by the adults, from which there is, in any case, scarcely any attempt made to shield them.

One of the major efforts of this study is to compare and contrast the life of poor Puerto Ricans in their "homes" in "La Esmeralda," the slum quarter of San Juan, and in New York City. This attempt, however, fails to establish anything beyond what is already quite well known, viz., that whereas wages are higher in the United States, employment opportunities better, surroundings more sanitary, Puerto Ricans are subjected to greater discrimination and segregation. In addition, the language barrier imposes a terrible frustration on a people for whom talking and socializing is one of the primary joys of life. From Lewis's account, we see little hope for any integration of the poor Puerto Rican with, say, the other poor of New York City. Most of his subjects long to return to the homeland, and do.

What, finally, does Lewis add to the portrait that is emerging ever more vividly of the culture of poverty? First and foremost, he offers additional convincing testimony--if more is needed--on behalf of the essential worthiness of the poor; their aptitudes and desires are depicted as no less richly human and deserving than that of any other class. Secondly, within the context of staggering adversity, the full effects of even the supposedly innocuous randomness and accidental quality of slum life cannot be over-dramatized.

For all the documentary and human significance of the oral record that largely comprises *La Vida*, it is surprising that so little comment has been made on Lewis's theories per se, which are largely contained within a 44-page introduction. Here he outlines his objectives and supplies the sociological framework for his story of the Rios family. For example,

Lewis declares that "one of the major objectives of this volume is to bridge the gap in communications between the very poor and the middle-class personnel." One wonders whether *La Vida* will in fact help to further this admirable operational accomplishment.

It is hard to charge Professor Lewis with exaggeration in a book like this, but it strains credibility to have the principal room a furnished apartment, containing a double bed and other furniture, described as "fifteen square feet" (page 414). And to this reader *La Vida* could have been considerably enhanced through the use of photographs, if not of the living persons involved, then of some of their anonymous acquaintances and particularly of the "La Esmeralda" slum that furnishes the squalid backdrop for almost every action in the book.

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*U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more). Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

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Projects Supported under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program

Under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program administered by the Welfare Administration in cooperation with the Social Security Administration, grants may be made to public or other nonprofit organizations to pay part of the cost of research in social welfare and social security.

The tables below list projects completed during fiscal year 1967 and projects being supported as of June 30, 1967. In all cases, requests for final reports or additional information should be directed to the project director at the grantee institution.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states: "No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." Therefore, the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program of the Welfare Administration, like every program or activity receiving financial assistance from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, must be operated in compliance with this law.

Forms and instructions for submitting applications to the Program may be obtained from: Chief, Research Grants Branch, Office of the Commissioner, Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20201.

TABLE 1. PROJECTS COMPLETED, JULY 1, 1966 - JUNE 30, 1967

Project Number	Project Title	Grantee and Project Director
067	Some Social Aspects of Urban Renewal	The Menninger Foundation (Topeka, Kansas) William Key
155	Consequences of a State Suitable Home Law for ADC Families in Florida	Florida State University Lewis Killian
193	Poverty and Aging as Factors in Social Isolation	Bureau of Social Science Research (District of Columbia) George S. Rosenberg
200	The Successful Urban Slum Child: A Psychological Study of Personality and Academic Success in Deprived Children	Center for Urban Education (New York City) Bernard Mackler
201	Legal Interventions, Social Mobility, and Dependency--A Study of Public Assistance in Housing	Oberlin College (Ohio) Kiyoshi Ikeda
202	Concerted Services Baseline Study	University of Miami (Fla.) Aaron Lipman
240	Alcohol Problems and Dependency	Stanford University (Calif.) Sidney Cahn
245	Exploratory Study of Research Related to Undergraduate Education in Social Welfare	Council on Social Work Education (New York City) Arnulf Pins

TABLE 1. PROJECTS COMPLETED, JULY 1, 1966 - JUNE 30, 1967--Continued

Project Number	Project Title	Grantee and Project Director
249	Developing a Comparative Measure of Family Interaction	University of Massachusetts George Levinger
255	Factors Affecting Life Earning Profiles of Nonwhites in the U.S.	Florida State University Marshall Colberg
259	Study of Families on AFDC-UP Programs: Further Analysis of Eastern Kentucky Data	University of Kentucky Cyrus Johnson
262	Problems of Data-Collection from Low-Income Families	Columbia University (N.Y.C.) Allen H. Barton
267	A Study of Uses Made of Lump-Sum and Monthly Benefits by Survivors of UAW Active Workers	Michigan Health and Social Research Institutes (Detroit) Thomas C. Barker
269	Early Retirement and Other Uses of Nonwork Time as Related to Economic Growth in Certain Western European Countries	Duke University (Durham, N.C.) Juanita Kreps (Contract)
276	The Economic Costs of Discrimination	University of Pennsylvania Lawrence K. Klein
286	Development of Family Measurement Instruments	Washington State University F. Ivan Nye
316	Welfare Aide Positions in Social and Health Services for American Indian Communities	Boston University Katherine Spencer
340	Seminar on the Implications of the Research Demonstration with Multi-problem Families in Chemung County	State Charities Aid Association (N.Y.C.) Lowell Iberg (Contract)

TABLE 2. CURRENT PROJECTS, JUNE 30, 1967

Project Number	Project Title	Grantee and Project Director	Estimated Ending Date
132	Effect of Income on Expenditure for Use of Health Services	University of Chicago Margaret Reid	9-30-67
151	A Longitudinal Study of the Effects of Pre-Retirement Education on the Adjustment in Retirement of Hourly Rated Workers	University of Michigan Woodrow Hunter	8-31-67
164	Employment Opportunities of Negro and White Youth	Columbia University (N.Y.C.) Bernard Levenson	10-31-67
171	Modes of Withdrawals from Active Occupational Roles by Farmers, Small Town Merchants, Professionals, and Factory Workers 50 and Older in Iowa	Iowa State University Jon Doerflinger	8-31-67
175	Research and Demonstration Project on Protective Services for Older People	The Benjamin Rose Institute (Cleveland, Ohio) Margaret Blenkner	5-31-68
181	Alternative Deployment of Public Assistance and Trained Casework Personnel	City University of New York Lawrence Podell	12-31-68
185	Experimental Study of Casework Methods and Procedures	Community Service Society (N.Y.C.) Ann Shyne	6-30-68
190	Research-Action on Prevention of Family Disorganization	Rutgers, the State University (N.J.) Ludwig Geismar	8-31-69
230	The Impact of Public Welfare Policies and Operations on Family Organization	University of California (Berkeley) Scott Briar	9-30-67
243	Lower Class Attitudes Toward "Deviant" Actions	Merrill-Palmer Institute (Detroit) Hyman Rodman	8-31-67
260	Professionalization of Social Welfare Occupations	University of Michigan Henry J. Meyer	7-31-67

TABLE 2. CURRENT PROJECTS, JUNE 30, 1967--Continued

Project Number	Project Title	Grantee and Project Director	Estimated Ending Date
266	Changing Patterns of Income at Retirement from the Labor Force	University of Wisconsin Martin David	6-30-68
268	Multi-Agency Integration and Change	Western Reserve University (Cleveland, Ohio) Eleanor Caplan	7-31-67
271	County Supplementation of Federal-State Public Assistance Programs in Florida	Florida State University Albert L. Sturm	10-31-67
277	Study of Decision Making on Early Retirement	University of Michigan James Morgan	10-31-68
280	Application of the Theory of Compliance to Social Work Administration	Columbia University (N.Y.C.) Amitai Etzioni	8-31-67
283	Family Planning and Birth Control Among Poverty-Level Negro Females	Bowman Gray School of Medicine (Winston-Salem, N.C.) Clark E. Vincent	2-28-69
284	Economic Effects on Internal Migration	West Virginia University Betty G. Fishman	10-31-67
288	Inquiry into the Extent of Funding Under Private Pension Plans	University of Pennsylvania Dan McGill	12-31-67
289	Social Insurance, the Public and Social Change	National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago Peter H. Rossi	11-30-67
292	Age Differences in Work Experience	Columbia University (N.Y.C.) Arnold Katz	9-30-67
294	Primary Ties Among the Economically Depressed	Harvard Medical School Robert S. Weiss	8-31-66
300	Economic Costs of Long Term Care in Various Health Institutions	University of Southern California Donald E. Yett	8-30-68
308	Factors Involved in the Identification of Poverty in a Rural Area	University of North Dakota Ronald L. Johnson	11-30-67
309	Economic and Demographic Factors Associated with Retirement of Men From U.S. Labor Force	Columbia University (N.Y.C.) A. J. Jaffe	11-30-68
312	Family Size, Childspacing, and Socio-Economic Status	University of Michigan Ronald Freedman	5-31-69
314	Effects of Ability, Family Background, and Education on Earnings and Careers	The University of Wisconsin William Sewell	8-31-69
331	Cost-Benefit Analysis of Bernalillo County AFDC Work Experience Project	University of New Mexico (Contract)	9-30-67
332	Standards for the Audit of Medical Services	Yale University (New Haven, Conn.) Isidore S. Falk	12-31-68
345	Validation Study of Response of Low-Income People to Research Interviews	Columbia University (N.Y.C.) Allen H. Barton	10-31-67
348	Behavior and Personality of Mothers in Welfare AFDC Families	New York University Thomas Langner	10-31-69
351	An Analysis of the Socio-Economic Structure of an All-Negro City	University of Missouri John E. Kramer, Jr.	10-31-67
352	Assessing Social Agency Effectiveness	Western Reserve University (Cleveland, Ohio) Herman D. Stein	5-31-68
356	Uniform Code of Family Law--Preparation of Outline and Background for Model Law	American Bar Center (Chicago) Allison Dunham	9-30-69
367	Survey of Undergraduate Programs, Students and Faculty in Social Welfare	Council on Social Work Education (N.Y.C.) Arnulf M. Pins	12-31-67

TABLE 2. CURRENT PROJECTS, JUNE 30, 1967--Continued

Project Number	Project Title	Grantee and Project Director	Estimated Ending Date
360	Illegitimacy: Measurement and Analysis	Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tenn.) Phillips Curtright	5-31-69
362	Time Horizons Evidenced in Family Spending Patterns	Cornell University (Ithaca, N.Y.) Gwen J. Bymers	5-31-68
365	Public Guardians and Public Services in California	University of California (Berkeley) Maurine McKeany	9-30-68
371	Social Mobility, Maternal Practices, and School Achievement of Negro and White Children	Institute for Juvenile Research (Chicago) Zena Blau	7-31-70
377	Retention of Social Service Workers	City University of New York Lawrence Podell	5-31-68
378	Achievement-Motivation in Welfare Youth	Arizona State University Edmund V. Mech	6-30-69
380	Impact of Medicaid and Medicare on Former Welfare Clients	Mount Sinai School of Medicine (N.Y.C.) Margaret Olendzki	5-31-71
384	Ideas on Economic Security in America	Goshen College (Indiana) Theron Schlabach	6-30-68
390	The Multi-Service Center: Its Operations and Clientele	Brandeis University (Waltham, Mass.) Wyatt C. Jones	5-31-68
391	Mobility Profiles of Workers in Low- and High-Wage Industries and Sectors 1959-63	Cornell University (Ithaca, N.Y.) George H. Hildebrand	6-30-68
398	To Develop Methodology to Study Delivery of Health Services to Low-Income Families	University of Pittsburgh (Contract) Ray Elling	12-31-67
399	Organization: Virginia Department of Welfare and Institutions	University of Richmond (Va.) Thomas C. Sanders	5-31-68
402	Alternative Social Security Financing	University of Oregon Richard W. Lindholm	1-31-68
403	Direct Tax Burdens on the Poor and on the Elderly	University of California (Los Angeles) Yung-Ping Chen	12-30-68
404	Experimental City Project	University of Minnesota (Contract) Walter K. Vivrett	3-31-68
405	National AFDC Study	Bureau of Social Science Research (District of Columbia) Leonard Goodman (Contract)	10-31-68
406	Development of Design for Study of Use of Title XIX	Columbia University (N.Y.C.) (Contract) Milton Maloney	12-31-68
408	An Analysis of Costs in Short-Term General Hospitals	Harvard University Ralph E. Berry, Jr.	6-30-68

Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in February 1967

In February the total number of persons receiving money payments under public assistance programs rose 77,000 to 8.2 million. Contributing most to the increase was the rise of 69,500 or 1.5 percent in number of recipients of aid to families with dependent children. As in other recent months, a large part of the February increase in this program was centered in California (15,900), New York (11,100) and Pennsylvania (2,700). Nationally, during the last 4 months the number of recipients of aid to families with dependent children rose 289,000, with the three above-mentioned States accounting for 161,000 or 56 percent of the total increase.

The next largest increase in recipients of money payments (8,000 or 1.2 percent) occurred in general assistance, and for aid to the permanently and totally disabled there was an increase of 2,500 or 0.4 percent. Old-age assistance and aid to the blind showed small decreases in numbers of recipients.

In 16 States reporting the number of persons for whom medical bills were paid under medical assistance (title XIX) this count totaled 1,171,000--roughly 32,000 more than in January. These 16 States accounted for 59 percent of the amount paid to medical vendors in February under all title XIX programs. For medical assistance for the aged, the number of individuals in whose behalf bills were paid during the month also was higher, increasing from 45,300 in January to 48,600 in February.

Total expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, amounted to $570.7 million in February--$4.7 million more than in January. Money payments accounted for $3.6 million of the increase, reflecting the rise of $2.7 million in aid to families with dependent children. Total money payments increased $539,000 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled and $345,000 in general assistance. Medical vendor payments under all programs combined rose $1.1 million.

Specific actions affecting levels of payments to recipients were identifiable in several States. In North Dakota, average money payments per recipient increased $11 in old-age assistance, $5 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and $1 in aid to the blind, mainly because an allowance for 1967 real-estate taxes was included in February budgets. Washington adjusted its cost standards to reflect 1966 prices instead of those for 1960, and the average money payment per recipient rose $3-$6 under all programs.

In North Carolina, average money payments in old-age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled increased $2. These increases were attributable primarily to the $10-$21 increases in allowances for group care in licensed facilities. When Iowa increased the percentage of requirements met in aid to families with dependent children from 75 to 82, the average payment per recipient rose $4.

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, February 1966-February 1967[1]

Year and month	Total	Money payments 2/ (In thousands)							Medical vendor payments 3/ (In thousands)					
		Federally aided programs						General assistance 5/	Federally aided programs					General assistance 5/
		Total	Total	Old-age assistance 4/	Aid to the blind 4/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 4/	Aid to families with dependent children		Total	Total	Medical assistance 6/	Medical assistance for the aged 4/	Other	
	Amount of assistance													
1966														
February	$480,280	$348,896	$326,841	$132,594	$6,965	$38,105	$149,176	$22,056	$131,384	$122,898	$19,635	$47,593	$55,670	$8,486
March	501,478	352,518	329,823	132,158	7,073	38,632	151,961	22,695	148,960	138,032	44,549	41,399	52,083	10,928
April	498,076	350,833	329,389	132,591	7,033	39,054	150,711	21,443	147,244	136,225	46,718	37,458	52,049	11,019
May	539,933	351,379	330,698	133,382	7,062	39,628	150,626	20,681	188,554	177,598	1/ 103,721	28,183	45,693	10,956
June	535,905	352,081	331,320	133,819	7,095	39,996	150,409	20,761	183,824	173,512	100,002	28,118	45,392	10,312
July	517,921	357,767	337,084	136,174	7,173	40,811	152,925	20,683	160,154	150,311	107,537	17,762	25,012	9,843
August	536,545	363,888	341,897	137,945	7,219	41,576	155,157	21,991	172,657	163,722	118,515	18,802	26,404	8,935
September	535,603	373,355	350,705	140,257	7,280	42,162	161,006	22,650	162,248	154,210	121,698	11,616	20,896	8,038
October	543,985	374,092	351,519	140,486	7,244	42,524	161,265	22,573	169,893	161,205	135,039	5,823	20,343	8,688
November	577,319	377,953	355,448	140,180	7,208	43,073	164,987	22,505	199,366	191,567	166,286	5,245	20,036	7,799
December	583,259	385,957	361,771	141,084	7,268	43,920	169,499	24,186	197,301	190,513	165,372	5,087	20,054	6,788
1967														
January	565,966	389,229	364,482	140,202	7,217	44,131	172,932	24,747	176,737	171,654	145,918	5,206	20,531	5,083
February	570,660	392,830	367,738	140,224	7,211	44,670	175,633	25,092	177,830	172,517	142,551	5,124	24,842	5,313
	Percentage change from preceding month													
1966														
February	+1.3	+0.7	+0.7	-0.3	-0.4	+0.8	+1.6	+1.6	+2.7	+2.6	-4.0	+5.9	+2.4	+4.8
March	+4.4	+1.0	+.9	-.3	+1.6	+1.4	+1.9	+2.9	+13.4	+12.3	+126.9	-13.0	-6.4	+28.8
April	-.7	-.5	-.1	+.3	+.6	+1.1	-.8	-5.5	-1.2	-1.3	+4.9	-9.5	-.1	+.8
May	+8.4	+.2	+.4	+.6	+.4	+1.5	-.1	-3.6	+28.1	+30.4	+122.0	-24.8	-12.2	-.6
June	-.7	+.2	+.2	+.3	+.5	+.9	-.1	+.4	-2.5	-2.3	-3.6	-.2	-.6	-5.9
July	-3.4	+1.6	+1.7	+1.8	+1.1	+2.0	+1.7	-.4	-12.9	-13.4	+7.5	-36.8	-44.9	-4.5
August	+3.6	+1.7	+1.4	+1.3	+.6	+1.9	+1.5	+6.3	+7.8	+8.9	+10.2	+5.9	+5.6	-9.2
September	-.2	+2.6	+2.6	+1.7	+.8	+1.4	+3.8	+3.0	-6.0	-5.8	+2.7	-38.2	-20.9	-10.0
October	+1.6	+.2	+.2	+.2	-.5	+.9	+.2	-.3	+4.7	+4.5	+11.0	-49.9	-2.6	+8.1
November	+6.1	+1.0	+1.1	-.2	-.5	+1.3	+2.3	+1.7	+17.3	+18.8	+23.1	-9.9	-1.5	-10.2
December	+1.0	+2.1	+1.8	+.6	+.8	+2.0	+2.7	+7.5	-1.0	-.6	-.6	-3.0	+.1	-13.0
1967														
January	-3.0	+.8	+.7	-.6	-.7	+.5	+2.0	+2.6	-10.4	-9.9	-11.8	+2.3	+2.4	-25.1
February	+.8	+.9	+.9	(8/)	-.1	+1.2	+1.6	+1.4	+.6	+.5	-2.3	-1.6	+21.0	+4.5
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year													
1967														
February	+18.8	+12.6	+12.5	+5.8	+3.5	+17.2	+17.7	+14.0	+35.4	+40.4	---	-89.2	-55.4	-37.4

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments.
3/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.
4/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months and Kentucky beginning February 1967; data not available. Percentage change from preceding month and from same month of preceding year based on comparable data.
6/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. Data incomplete. See table 10 for States reporting for most recent month.
7/ Includes retroactive payments of $16,776,000 for aged recipients in mental hygiene hospitals in New York.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, February 1966-February 1967[1]

Year and month	Federally aided programs								General assistance 2/	
	Total	Adult programs				Aid to families with dependent children				
		Total	Old-age assistance 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Families	Total recipients 4/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients (In thousands)									
1966										
February	7,202	2,715	2,071	84.7	560	1,073	4,487	3,382	319	714
March	7,246	2,722	2,074	84.7	563	1,082	4,524	3,409	321	712
April	7,258	2,731	2,080	84.5	566	1,086	4,527	3,418	302	647
May	7,238	2,733	2,078	84.6	570	1,084	4,505	3,405	290	609
June	7,206	2,734	2,076	84.5	573	1,079	4,472	3,382	286	592
July	7,189	2,732	2,078	84.4	570	1,076	4,457	3,371	279	574
August	7,217	2,737	2,078	84.4	574	1,084	4,480	3,390	286	597
September	7,256	2,748	2,084	84.4	580	1,091	4,508	3,414	286	597
October	7,284	2,756	2,089	84.1	583	1,097	4,528	3,428	287	596
November	7,316	2,748	2,079	83.8	585	1,108	4,568	3,460	288	611
December	7,410	2,745	2,073	83.7	588	1,127	4,666	3,526	302	663
1967										
January	7,489	2,742	2,068	83.5	590	1,144	4,748	3,582	309	684
February	7,559	2,742	2,066	83.3	592	1,160	4,817	3,630	312	692
	Percentage change from preceding month									
1966										
February	+0.7	(5/)	-0.7	-0.1	+0.6	+1.0	+1.1	+1.1	-0.1	-0.1
March	+.6	+0.3	+.2	(5/)	+.6	+.8	+.8	+.8	+.8	-.3
April	+.2	+.3	+.3	-.2	+.6	+.4	+.1	+.3	-5.9	-8.9
May	-.3	+.1	-.1	+.1	+.7	-.2	-.5	-.4	-3.9	-6.1
June	-.4	(5/)	-.1	-.1	+.5	-.4	-.7	-.7	-1.6	-2.9
July	-.2	-.1	+.1	-.2	-.7	-.2	-.3	-.3	-2.3	-3.1
August	+.4	+.2	(5/)	(5/)	+.8	+.7	+.5	+.6	+2.2	+3.8
September	+.5	+.4	+.2	(6/)	+.9	+.6	+.6	+.7	+.1	(5/)
October	+.4	+.3	+.3	-.3	+.5	+.5	+.4	+.4	+.3	-.2
November	+.4	-.3	-.5	-.4	+.3	+1.1	+.9	+1.0	+1.2	+2.6
December	+1.3	-.1	-.3	-.1	+.5	+1.7	+2.1	+1.9	+4.8	+8.4
1967										
January	+1.1	-.1	-.2	-.2	+.4	+1.6	+1.8	+1.6	+2.9	+4.0
February	+.9	(6/)	-.1	-.3	+.4	+1.3	+1.5	+1.3	+.9	+1.2
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year									
1967										
February	+5.0	+1.0	-.2	-1.7	+5.8	+8.0	+7.4	+7.3	-1.8	-2.3

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months and Kentucky beginning February 1967; data not available. Percentage change from preceding month and from same month of preceding year based on comparable data.
3/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs, and under State programs for the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Number of persons on whose behalf payments were made to medical vendors under programs of medical assistance and medical assistance for the aged, by month, February 1966-February 1967[1]

Year and month	Medical assistance					Medical assistance for the aged		
	States with plans in operation 2/			Persons on whose behalf payments were made 3/			Persons on whose behalf payments were made 3/	
	Total	Reporting both number of persons aided and payments		Number	Percentage change from preceding month	States with plans in operation	Number	Percentage change from preceding month
		Number	Percent of reported payments in such States 4/					
1966								
February	7	6	100.0	321,000	-2.8	40	255,000	+1.9
March	8	6	54.2	389,000	+21.0	39	220,000	-14.0
April	8	6	48.3	369,000	-5.0	39	218,000	-.9
May	9	7	63.0	623,000	+68.7	38	190,000	-12.7
June	9	7	53.9	653,000	+4.8	38	195,000	+2.8
July	24	13	53.4	790,000	+26.0	5/ 23	100,000	-49.0
August	24	13	53.0	826,000	+4.6	5/ 25	97,100	-2.6
September	25	15	64.7	928,000	6/ +12.4	5/ 24	66,300	-31.7
October	26	15	59.9	996,000	+7.3	5/ 23	51,100	-23.0
November	27	15	62.1	1,127,000	+13.1	5/ 22	47,600	-6.9
December	28	15	64.5	1,057,000	-6.3	5/ 21	48,400	+1.7
1967								
January	28	15	55.6	1,140,000	+7.9	5/ 21	45,300	-6.4
February	28	16	59.1	1,171,000	+2.8	20	48,600	+7.3

1/ States operating medical assistance programs under title XIX of the Social Security Act do not make payments to vendors under any other federally aided public assistance program. Most States not operating medical assistance programs make payments to medical vendors under the program of medical assistance for the aged and also under the other federally aided public assistance programs and general assistance. Medical assistance programs were authorized under the Social Security Amendments of 1965, effective January 1, 1966; programs of medical assistance for the aged were authorized under the Social Security Amendments of 1960, effective October 1, 1960. All data subject to revision.

2/ Includes some States for which action to approve plan taken after State initiated operations under the plan.

3/ Number includes persons in all States reporting for the month. Data represent primarily counts of persons for whom bills were paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.

4/ No recipients or payments reported by Puerto Rico for all months, or by Virgin Islands for July to date.

5/ Data include payments for care provided prior to specified date under programs discontinued prior to that month.

6/ Based on data for States reporting comparable data for both months.

Table 4. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	January 1967 in--		February 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/....	2,066,000	$140,224,000	$67.85	-0.1	(3/)	-0.2	+5.8
Ala.....	112,000	6,813,000	60.55	(3/)	-.2	+.9	+3.2
Alaska 4/.....	1,400	98,200	71.15	+.4	+.9	+.3	+1.0
Ariz.....	12,900	733,000	56.80	-.1	(3/)	-.5	-2.1
Ark. 4/.....	63,300	3,815,000	60.30	+.4	+.4	+5.6	+28.0
Calif.....	286,000	29,088,000	101.70	+.2	-.2	+4.3	+7.6
Colo. 2/.....	41,300	3,399,000	82.40	-.2	+.2	-2.9	+2.0
Conn.....	6,000	423,000	70.30	+.7	-.7	+6.5	+11.1
Del.....	1,700	107,000	63.65	+.7	+.9	+12.2	+30.1
D. C.....	2,200	154,000	69.80	-.5	-.7	-4.2	+7.0
Fla. 4/.....	78,700	3,868,000	49.15	(3/)	-.1	+5.5	+2.0
Ga. 4/.....	94,000	4,462,000	47.50	(3/)	-.1	+1.3	+1.2
Guam.....	190	6,700	35.60	0	(5/)	+1.6	+2.9
Hawaii 4/.....	1,600	128,000	78.65	+1.2	+1.3	+20.8	+31.6
Idaho.....	3,800	249,000	64.75	-1.1	-.3	+.3	+2.2
Ill. 4/.....	39,700	2,518,000	63.50	-1.3	-1.8	-11.9	+2.0
Ind.....	18,800	874,000	46.60	-.3	-.5	-5.0	-9.1
Iowa.....	24,100	1,351,000	56.00	-1.0	-1.1	-6.5	-7.9
Kans. 4/.....	17,500	1,404,000	80.05	-.9	-.5	-8.3	+1.1
Ky. 4/.....	59,500	3,328,000	55.95	+.5	+.2	+2.8	+12.2
La.....	124,000	9,118,000	73.50	-.1	-.2	-4.2	+5.9
Maine 4/.....	10,000	559,000	55.80	+.8	+2.8	-6.8	-.4
Md. 4/.....	8,000	458,000	57.05	-.7	-.2	+2.3	+3.4
Mass.....	49,800	3,976,000	79.85	+.1	-.2	+2.7	+9.6
Mich. 6/.....	39,800	2,669,000	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.....	27,500	1,618,000	58.80	-1.9	-.4	-16.2	-7.8
Miss.....	74,000	2,877,000	38.85	(3/)	-.2	+1.3	+1.2
Mo.....	90,100	6,139,000	68.15	-.4	-.3	-3.1	-1.0
Mont.....	4,000	256,000	63.65	-.7	-.5	-1.0	-2.1
Nebr. 4/.....	10,900	516,000	47.50	-.5	-.2	+3.6	+9.1
Nev.....	2,400	203,000	83.30	+.4	+10.3	+4.9	+18.6
N. H.....	4,200	415,000	98.95	-.4	-.3	-.3	+12.7
N. J.....	13,600	997,000	73.10	(3/)	+4.1	+.2	+10.5
N. Mex. 4/.....	9,400	542,000	57.90	-.8	(3/)	-5.0	-4.0
N. Y. 4/.....	67,400	5,532,000	52.10	-.2	-1.4	+21.5	+30.6
N. C.....	39,500	2,362,000	59.80	-.3	+3.6	-5.9	+3.7
N. Dak. 4/.....	4,400	393,000	88.25	+.1	+13.9	-10.9	+3.0
Ohio.....	73,400	5,816,000	79.30	-.5	-.5	-2.4	+6.8
Okla. 4/.....	80,700	6,071,000	75.20	+.4	+.1	(3/)	(5/)
Oreg.....	11,200	569,000	50.80	-.7	-.4	+21.8	+5.4
Pa.....	43,800	3,275,000	74.80	-.3	-.1	+.5	+8.5
P. R. 4/.....	25,400	219,000	8.65	-.9	-.9	-9.1	-8.7
R. I. 4/.....	4,700	269,000	57.05	-1.7	-3.1	-13.3	-37.9
S. C.....	22,300	928,000	41.50	-.9	-.8	-7.8	-3.3
S. Dak.....	5,400	336,000	61.85	-.1	+.2	-13.3	+1.4
Tenn.....	46,000	2,467,000	53.65	+.3	(5/)	+3.4	+19.2
Tex.....	229,000	14,112,000	61.70	(3/)	+.1	+.3	+4.7
Utah.....	4,700	270,000	57.35	-.9	+1.4	+7.5	+6.4
Vt. 4/.....	4,200	271,000	64.55	-.3	+.5	-17.1	+12.4
V. I.....	400	15,300	38.00	-1.2	-.2	-6.7	-5.6
Va.....	11,100	594,000	53.50	-.1	+.6	-5.4	-.9
Wash.....	26,800	1,807,000	67.40	-.6	+8.2	-5.8	+3.5
W. Va.....	12,700	578,000	45.45	-1.3	-.8	-5.8	+3.0
Wis.....	17,800	1,019,000	57.30	-1.2	+.4	-27.7	+25.9
Wyo.....	2,300	159,000	69.80	+.3	+.3	-.9	-.3

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes 3,800 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $337,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Estimated.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	January 1967 in--		February 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/....	83,300	$7,211,000	$86.60	-0.3	-0.1	-1.7	+3.5
Ala.....	1,800	128,000	69.95	-.2	-.3	-2.7	+2.7
Alaska 4/.....	100	8,700	83.40	+2.0	+1.6	-2.8	+1.4
Ariz.....	730	51,300	70.50	+.3	+.5	-7.8	-9.1
Ark. 4/.....	1,900	136,000	71.05	+.2	+.2	-.1	+19.6
Calif. 2/.....	12,500	1,642,000	131.85	-.1	+.6	+.9	+5.0
Colo.....	230	16,400	72.20	-.9	+.3	-3.8	-3.5
Conn.....	260	20,900	79.60	-2.6	+5.4	-8.4	-.8
Del.....	320	26,400	82.25	-1.8	-2.0	-2.7	+2.2
D. C.....	200	16,900	86.00	-.5	+2.0	+2.1	+20.5
Fla. 4/.....	2,600	163,000	62.85	-.2	-.2	+1.5	+1.6
Ga. 4/.....	3,200	181,000	57.30	-.3	-.4	-1.2	-.3
Guam.....	6	180	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Hawaii 4/.....	64	5,700	89.65	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Idaho.....	110	8,700	76.05	-1.7	-.4	-6.6	+1.4
Ill. 4/.....	1,900	147,000	75.90	-.5	-1.0	-11.2	-2.6
Ind.....	1,600	99,500	64.20	-2.9	-3.0	-5.8	-5.8
Iowa.....	1,000	97,100	92.85	0	-.4	-1.7	-2.0
Kans. 4/.....	410	36,800	89.30	-1.4	-1.1	-8.6	+1.7
Ky. 4/.....	2,500	175,000	70.25	(6/)	(7/)	+1.0	+7.8
La.....	2,500	192,000	75.70	-.2	-.4	-4.7	-7.5
Maine 4/.....	230	17,200	75.60	0	+1.8	-12.3	-10.2
Md. 4/.....	340	25,200	73.75	0	+.9	-5.3	+4.6
Mass.....	2,200	251,000	112.75	+.4	-3.6	-.6	-17.8
Mich. 8/.....	1,500	117,000	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.....	840	61,800	73.15	-1.3	-3.3	-12.5	-12.2
Miss.....	2,400	113,000	46.00	-.2	-.1	-2.5	-2.2
Mo. 2/.....	4,100	324,000	80.00	-.8	-.8	-4.7	-4.7
Mont.....	190	14,400	76.30	-2.1	-2.1	-15.6	-10.4
Nebr. 4/.....	460	29,900	64.60	-.6	+1.9	-13.0	-5.5
Nev. 9/.....	160	15,200	95.10	---	---	---	---
N. H.....	240	25,600	104.70	+.8	-1.7	+.8	+11.6
N. J.....	900	77,900	86.85	+1.4	+4.1	+.9	+8.4
N. Mex. 4/.....	350	25,900	73.25	+1.4	+1.6	+1.1	+2.6
N. Y. 4/	3,100	310,000	100.50	-.5	-1.0	+1.7	+15.5
N. C.....	4,600	338,000	72.85	-.3	+1.5	-3.2	+6.1
N. Dak. 4/.....	80	6,900	86.20	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Ohio.....	3,000	231,000	77.15	-.4	+.1	-2.7	+1.6
Okla. 4/.....	1,500	162,000	105.45	+.1	-.2	-3.5	-1.3
Oreg.....	480	41,600	86.80	+.6	(7/)	-1.2	-.3
Pa. 3/.....	10,000	1,083,000	108.50	-.4	-.1	+9.3	+18.1
P. R. 4/.....	1,100	10,100	8.80	-.2	-.5	-12.5	-11.1
R. I. 4/.....	110	8,200	74.90	+.9	+8.5	+3.8	-3.5
S. C.....	1,900	104,000	55.45	-.1	-.2	-.2	+2.8
S. Dak.....	110	9,000	80.15	+.9	+.5	+3.7	+24.8
Tenn.....	1,800	123,000	66.45	0	+.1	-9.6	+5.0
Tex.....	4,300	316,000	74.15	-.2	+.2	-4.0	+.2
Utah.....	140	9,100	63.45	0	-1.7	-11.2	-2.3
Vt. 4/.....	110	7,700	72.90	+2.9	+2.4	-13.1	+2.6
V. I.....	10	350	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Va.....	1,100	77,200	69.95	+.3	(6/)	-.2	+12.2
Wash.....	580	41,400	80.10	-2.1	+5.8	-11.5	-5.2
W. Va.....	700	32,900	46.65	-1.4	-1.3	-7.5	-2.4
Wis.....	620	45,900	73.65	-.5	+.3	-15.4	+17.5
Wyo.....	52	3,800	72.45	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $17,700 to 110 recipients and Missouri, $53,600 to 650 recipients.
3/ Does not include $572,000 to an estimated 7,700 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.
4/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Estimated.
9/ Data for January; February data not reported.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	January 1967 in--		February 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total....	592,000	$44,670,000	$75.40	+0.4	+1.2	+5.8	+17.2
Ala.....	15,100	685,000	45.25	+.2	+.3	+2.3	+2.3
Alaska 2/...	330	25,100	75.70	+3.8	+4.4	+34.0	+42.3
Ariz.....	4,900	325,000	66.15	+.2	+.4	+18.8	+17.2
Ark. 2/.....	10,800	694,000	64.50	+1.0	+1.0	+11.8	+88.9
Calif.....	99,800	11,317,000	113.35	+.9	+2.1	+20.3	+30.1
Colo.....	6,800	439,000	64.40	+.8	+1.6	+5.1	+8.3
Conn.....	5,500	449,000	81.60	-1.4	-.8	-37.0	+10.6
Del.....	710	64,000	90.20	+1.6	+2.2	+40.9	+65.8
D. C.....	3,700	319,000	86.05	+.6	+.6	+10.2	+25.8
Fla. 2/.....	20,800	1,243,000	59.80	+1.0	+1.0	+14.0	+15.7
Ga. 2/.....	27,800	1,548,000	55.70	+.2	+.1	+.1	+.1
Guam.....	46	1,700	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii 2/...	1,300	138,000	104.65	+1.1	+.3	+25.1	+48.2
Idaho.....	2,500	174,000	69.05	-2.8	-.6	-20.6	+7.8
Ill. 2/.....	30,100	2,335,000	77.50	+.4	-.1	+3.1	+8.6
Ind.....	2,100	95,700	46.55	+1.9	+1.8	+23.5	+11.4
Iowa.....	1,800	114,000	64.50	+2.8	+1.8	+23.9	-7.0
Kans. 2/....	5,300	572,000	107.10	+.7	+1.9	+6.3	+17.9
Ky. 2/.....	13,000	907,000	69.65	+.6	+.6	+9.3	+15.7
La.....	21,700	1,117,000	51.40	+.4	+.3	+9.0	+3.1
Maine 2/....	2,300	171,000	74.55	+.5	+4.1	+.4	+6.3
Md. 2/.....	9,400	683,000	73.00	+2.7	+3.3	+23.5	+28.1
Mass.....	12,900	1,117,000	86.35	+.6	+.4	+2.8	+23.1
Mich. 4/....	15,200	1,181,000	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.....	6,700	472,000	70.55	+1.9	+1.5	+40.9	+44.7
Miss.....	21,000	950,000	45.20	(5/)	(5/)	+5.9	+4.8
Mo.....	16,200	1,180,000	72.75	+.5	+.4	+4.4	+4.9
Mont.....	1,400	105,000	76.25	-1.6	+2.1	+15.0	+4.1
Nebr. 2/....	3,100	186,000	60.20	+1.5	+3.9	+1.1	+18.5
N. H.....	680	61,100	89.25	+.1	-.2	+4.4	+10.2
N. J.....	8,900	761,000	85.15	+.4	+3.9	+4.3	+15.1
N. Mex. 2/..	4,500	314,000	70.25	-.5	+.9	+10.2	+11.0
N. Y. 2/....	35,800	3,332,000	93.00	-.4	-.4	+9.1	+24.3
N. C.....	22,700	1,490,000	65.60	+.5	+3.3	+2.0	+8.3
N. Dak. 2/..	1,700	151,000	87.10	+.9	+7.6	+10.8	+20.7
Ohio.....	21,100	1,518,000	71.95	+.7	+.9	+7.6	+10.4
Okla. 2/....	18,200	1,740,000	95.40	+1.9	+1.7	+17.3	+21.3
Oreg.....	5,200	392,000	75.10	+1.2	+1.2	-36.2	-6.4
Pa.....	23,300	1,768,000	75.90	+2.9	+1.6	+16.3	+22.5
P. R. 2/....	15,300	131,000	8.60	-5.5	-6.1	-24.2	-24.7
R. I. 2/....	3,000	234,000	76.75	+1.0	+.2	+4.5	+4.4
S. C.....	9,300	446,000	48.05	+.2	+.2	+1.0	+7.3
S. Dak.....	1,300	80,300	63.45	+.7	+.6	+8.7	+16.2
Tenn.....	15,600	1,015,000	65.05	+1.1	+1.3	+9.4	+28.8
Tex.....	11,100	673,000	60.70	+.3	+.3	+9.3	+12.7
Utah.....	3,400	209,000	61.55	(6/)	+1.1	-30.0	+2.3
Vt. 2/.....	1,200	93,200	76.50	+.2	+.6	-9.5	+14.3
V. I.....	43	1,700	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Va.....	6,900	431,000	62.80	+.7	+.9	+3.5	+7.9
Wash.....	9,600	641,000	66.70	-2.5	+5.4	-21.5	+12.8
W. Va.....	5,900	257,000	43.35	+.6	+.8	+2.4	+5.0
Wis.....	4,400	268,000	61.00	-.6	+1.1	-21.1	+18.3
Wyo.....	780	56,000	71.55	+2.5	+3.9	+8.1	+10.5

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ Estimated.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1967[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		January 1967 in--		February 1966 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/....	1,160,000	4,817,000	3,630,000	$175,633,000	$151.45	$36.45	+1.5	+1.6	+7.4	+17.7
Ala.....	17,200	71,400	57,000	907,000	52.70	12.70	+.2	+.3	+.7	+.4
Alaska.....	1,400	5,100	3,900	177,000	130.70	34.95	+1.4	+1.5	+7.1	+5.7
Ariz. 3/.....	9,900	42,600	32,500	1,195,000	120.20	28.10	-.2	-.5	+4.9	+5.0
Ark.....	8,400	34,900	26,500	683,000	81.65	19.55	+2.0	+2.1	+10.6	+39.3
Calif. 3/.....	182,000	745,000	546,000	32,635,000	179.75	43.80	+2.2	+.9	+17.5	+16.1
Colo. 3/.....	13,800	55,300	42,000	2,053,000	148.40	37.15	+4.3	+4.3	+19.5	+17.7
Conn. 3/.....	13,200	52,700	39,500	2,598,000	196.25	49.35	+1.5	+2.8	+.1	+8.4
Del. 3/.....	3,300	14,300	11,000	440,000	134.20	30.80	+2.9	+3.9	+7.8	+14.2
D. C.....	4,900	23,100	18,700	878,000	177.75	38.05	+.7	+.9	+2.7	+17.9
Fla.....	35,300	139,000	111,000	2,126,000	60.15	15.25	+1.2	+1.2	+23.3	+22.9
Ga.....	23,100	92,300	71,400	2,185,000	94.65	23.65	+1.6	+1.6	+14.0	+14.8
Guam.....	150	780	660	14,400	95.25	18.45	-.9	+16.1	-.9	+14.0
Hawaii 3/.....	4,000	17,300	12,800	717,000	180.30	41.40	+3.0	+2.0	+16.5	+23.4
Idaho.....	2,800	10,800	7,800	475,000	169.60	44.15	+2.7	+4.9	+7.6	+20.2
Ill. 3/.....	52,700	249,000	195,000	10,432,000	197.80	41.85	+.2	-1.4	-2.4	+2.5
Ind.....	11,300	47,100	35,700	1,322,000	117.15	28.05	+.7	+2.4	+.9	+4.5
Iowa.....	11,000	43,400	31,800	1,874,000	170.25	43.20	-.5	+9.8	-2.3	+8.4
Kans. 3/.....	8,700	36,300	28,200	1,557,000	179.40	42.95	+1.5	+1.6	+1.0	+21.4
Ky.....	22,400	88,000	63,900	2,448,000	109.20	27.85	+2.8	+2.3	+8.5	+27.8
La.....	25,600	113,000	86,900	2,689,000	105.10	23.80	+.2	+.1	+4.8	+5.0
Maine.....	5,400	20,300	14,900	603,000	111.30	29.70	+1.0	+1.0	+5.5	+6.1
Md. 3/.....	23,300	96,700	74,800	3,496,000	150.20	36.15	+.1	+.8	+5.4	+8.4
Mass. 3/.....	30,200	114,000	85,900	6,003,000	198.75	52.60	+2.4	+2.5	+12.3	+33.3
Mich. 3/ 4/...	38,300	157,000	118,000	6,920,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.....	14,800	54,700	42,500	2,620,000	176.75	47.90	+1.1	+2.0	+4.0	+7.0
Miss.....	21,500	89,000	71,800	828,000	38.45	9.30	+1.0	+1.3	+6.2	+15.3
Mo.....	26,100	108,000	83,400	2,707,000	103.90	25.00	(5/)	+.2	+1.2	+1.5
Mont.....	2,300	9,000	6,900	332,000	144.00	37.00	+3.3	+4.3	+11.7	+14.0
Nebr. 3/.....	5,100	20,400	15,700	594,000	117.50	29.10	+1.5	+1.8	+9.1	+10.1
Nev.....	1,700	6,900	4/ 5,400	216,000	127.40	31.35	+4.6	+5.5	-25.8	+29.1
N. H.....	1,300	5,400	4,000	219,000	168.10	40.85	+.4	+.7	+10.3	+10.3
N. J.....	31,100	125,000	95,200	6,744,000	216.90	54.00	+1.6	+6.5	+10.8	+21.9
N. Mex.....	8,100	33,400	25,400	1,009,000	124.35	30.25	+1.0	+1.9	+9.2	+11.5
N. Y. 3/.....	160,000	660,000	485,000	34,963,000	218.65	53.00	+1.7	-.5	+16.0	+35.9
N. C.....	26,000	108,000	81,700	2,644,000	101.65	24.45	+.8	+1.3	-1.9	+2.1
N. Dak.....	2,200	8,700	6,600	396,000	181.90	45.30	+1.8	+1.5	+9.0	+21.8
Ohio 3/.....	46,200	195,000	147,000	6,452,000	139.65	33.10	+2.0	+2.0	+1.8	+10.0
Okla. 3/.....	21,600	84,900	63,800	2,956,000	136.95	34.80	+2.2	+2.2	+12.8	+21.9
Oreg. 3/.....	9,900	39,800	28,300	1,581,000	160.00	39.65	+6.7	+7.0	+10.9	+17.0
Pa. 3/.....	60,600	263,000	194,000	9,667,000	159.40	36.75	+1.0	+1.7	-2.4	+11.9
P. R.....	41,500	180,000	140,000	768,000	18.50	4.25	+.3	+.9	-5.1	-1.4
R. I. 3/.....	6,700	26,600	19,600	1,101,000	163.35	41.40	+1.5	+1.4	+9.7	+21.1
S. C.....	6,400	25,200	20,400	399,000	61.95	15.85	+.2	-.2	-7.9	-4.0
S. Dak.....	3,400	12,800	9,700	475,000	138.00	37.05	+.8	+.9	+7.0	+19.9
Tenn.....	21,500	87,200	67,200	2,288,000	106.55	26.25	+1.4	+1.2	+5.6	+18.0
Tex.....	23,100	103,000	78,400	2,205,000	95.65	21.30	+.8	+.9	+7.3	+8.0
Utah 3/.....	5,900	23,900	17,300	850,000	143.40	35.55	+2.0	+2.1	+3.5	+11.1
Vt.....	1,700	6,500	4,800	191,000	113.05	29.40	+2.2	+2.6	+15.5	+15.1
V. I.....	340	1,300	1,100	26,800	78.90	20.00	+2.0	+.8	+9.4	+9.5
Va.....	12,200	52,300	40,400	1,480,000	121.20	28.30	+1.5	+1.6	+10.2	+28.0
Wash. 3/.....	15,700	62,100	44,400	2,649,000	169.10	42.65	+3.3	+11.0	-2.1	+13.9
W. Va. 3/.....	21,100	98,800	70,200	2,362,000	111.90	23.90	-.2	-.1	-8.8	-8.3
Wis. 3/.....	12,700	51,500	39,200	2,320,000	182.30	45.10	+2.0	+3.4	+23.4	+24.6
Wyo.....	1,200	4,400	3,400	162,000	137.65	36.55	+1.2	+1.3	+7.6	+8.1

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determing the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8.
4/ Estimated.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		January 1967 in--		February 1966 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	66,100	385,000	262,000	$13,786,000	$208.50	$35.75	+5.6	+4.4	-2.9	+3.5
Ariz.....	9	48	30	1,200	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(4/)	(4/)
Calif.....	24,600	144,000	98,000	5,346,000	217.15	37.15	+5.7	+2.1	+18.4	+14.4
Colo.....	1,600	9,100	6,200	335,000	208.25	37.00	+28.5	+30.4	+505.3	+517.2
Conn.....	480	2,900	2,000	102,000	211.45	34.70	+13.6	+4.3	-43.8	-46.4
Del.....	300	1,800	1,200	49,000	162.40	27.35	+18.3	+19.2	-13.4	-9.6
Hawaii.....	340	2,100	1,400	74,200	218.95	35.10	+7.0	+.5	+23.2	+24.5
Ill.....	2,900	18,800	13,200	758,000	261.55	40.25	+3.5	+2.5	-34.2	-30.4
Kans.....	280	1,700	1,100	63,300	222.10	37.25	+12.8	+19.8	-29.6	-19.8
Md.....	460	2,700	1,800	81,400	177.05	30.35	-9.0	-7.4	-42.2	-40.4
Mass.....	590	3,400	2,400	159,000	269.50	46.40	+11.6	+4.0	-8.4	-.4
Mich. 5/.....	1,400	9,100	6,300	266,000	191.65	29.40	---	---	---	---
Nebr.....	84	570	410	12,600	150.05	22.20	+9.9	+17.5	+31.8	+33.7
N. Y.....	13,900	77,500	52,500	3,344,000	240.85	43.15	+4.1	+3.5	-4.9	+10.9
Ohio.....	2,800	17,400	11,900	539,000	191.35	31.05	+9.7	+10.6	-28.6	-22.3
Okla.....	560	3,300	2,200	106,000	189.25	32.30	+28.0	+26.9	(6/)	(6/)
Oreg.....	1,700	9,800	6,400	363,000	210.10	36.95	+18.4	+20.0	+30.2	+35.2
Pa.....	3,300	18,800	12,500	533,000	163.00	28.30	+3.5	+4.7	-28.0	-21.3
R. I.....	340	2,000	1,300	63,700	186.70	32.10	-1.2	-6.1	-3.3	+4.0
Utah.....	1,000	5,700	3,900	123,000	118.75	21.45	+1.2	+3.2	-11.7	-3.0
Wash.....	2,000	11,000	7,100	389,000	198.40	35.40	+13.0	+23.7	-12.0	+6.7
W. Va.....	7,000	41,400	27,900	378,000	139.00	23.65	-.5	-.6	-17.4	-18.0
Wis.....	420	2,300	1,600	98,200	234.45	42.20	+6.9	+3.6	(4/)	(4/)

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ No program in operation in February 1966.
5/ Data for September 1966; October 1966-February 1967 data not reported.
6/ Not shown; increase of 1,000 percent or more.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, February 1967[1]

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total	7,300	2/ 6,700	2/ 450	3,300	$553,000	$76.05	2/ $483,000	2/ $69,600
Ala.	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	0
Alaska	63	63	0	28	6,800	107.70	6,800	0
Ariz.	280	280	0	110	13,500	48.25	13,500	0
Calif.	1,700	1,500	210	870	162,000	95.80	128,000	33,800
Ill.	100	(2/)	(2/)	45	8,500	85.30	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.	170	170	0	55	6,700	39.55	6,700	0
Kans.	110	110	2	52	11,200	101.05	11,000	260
Ky.	41	41	0	9	2,800	(3/)	2,800	0
La.	760	700	58	310	55,200	72.80	48,000	7,200
Md.	1,100	1,100	54	380	86,800	77.15	81,300	5,500
Mich.	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	---	(4/)	(4/)
Minn.	210	180	38	200	22,700	106.70	11,200	11,500
Mo.	130	130	0	34	7,000	54.55	7,000	0
Nebr.	41	41	0	24	2,900	(3/)	2,900	0
N. Mex.	95	95	0	19	6,000	63.05	6,000	0
N. C.	27	27	0	7	1,500	(3/)	1,500	0
Ohio	260	240	16	97	14,800	56.90	13,800	1,000
Okla.	360	360	0	280	19,100	52.65	19,100	0
Oreg.	120	120	0	49	8,800	71.85	8,800	0
Tenn.	470	440	33	170	32,200	68.90	30,100	2,100
Utah	210	210	0	100	12,300	59.45	12,300	0
Va.	46	46	0	15	2,000	(3/)	2,000	0
Wash.	550	550	0	240	37,200	67.75	37,200	0
W. Va.	200	180	11	76	12,900	66.30	12,200	690
Wis.	220	200	22	100	19,700	90.95	12,200	7,500

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.
2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.
4/ Data not reported.

Table 10. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, February 1967[1]

State	Number of families with an adult on work and training programs	Number of recipients				Money payments to recipients			
		Total 2/	Adults		Children	Total	For work performed on work and training programs	Average per family	
			On work and training programs	Other				Total	For work performed on work and training programs
Total 3/	16,300	96,100	16,300	14,000	65,800	$2,972,000	$2,000,000	$182.25	$122.60
Calif.	4,600	28,000	4,600	3,900	19,500	1,104,000	446,000	239.55	96.90
Colo.	600	3,600	600	540	2,500	137,000	67,900	230.15	113.75
Ill.	660	4,000	660	510	2,800	156,000	117,000	236.00	177.35
Kans.	87	540	87	86	370	23,100	8,600	266.10	99.05
Md.	36	210	36	36	130	6,700	4,000	(4/)	(4/)
Mich.	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	---	---
Ohio	2,000	11,400	2,000	1,300	8,000	295,000	231,000	144.50	112.85
Oreg.	500	2,800	500	460	1,800	106,000	44,000	211.80	87.55
Pa.	320	1,800	320	310	1,200	76,900	49,000	244.15	155.45
Wash.	400	2,300	400	400	1,500	83,400	48,500	208.00	120.95
W. Va.	7,000	41,400	7,000	6,400	27,900	978,000	978,000	139.00	139.00
Wis.	21	110	21	20	73	5,300	5,300	(4/)	(4/)

1/ Represents data for community work and training programs under plans for such programs submitted under Section 409 of Social Security Act. These data are included in data for the total program and for the unemployed-parent segment. All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determing the amount of assistance.
3/ Data not reported by Michigan.
4/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 families.

Table 11. Medical assistance: Number of persons on whose behalf payments were made and amount of such payments, by State, February 1967[1]

State	Persons on whose behalf payments were made	Payments
Total, 26 States 2/	(3/)	$142,551,000
Total, 16 States reporting completely	1,171,000	$84,263,000
Calif	(3/)	35,485,000
Conn	(3/)	2,875,000
Del	140	89,100
Hawaii	4,900	464,000
Idaho	4,300	498,000
Ill	252,000	7,553,000
Ky	101,000	2,346,000
La	(3/)	2,419,000
Maine	(3/)	628,000
Md	(3/)	2,789,000
Mass. 4/	90,000	8,607,000
Mich	(3/)	7,432,000
Minn	74,600	5,769,000
Nebr	(3/)	1,647,000
N. Mex	(3/)	642,000
N. Y	331,000	33,411,000
N. Dak	7,200	620,000
Ohio	74,200	3,624,000
Okla	43,700	4,946,000
Pa	97,500	8,191,000
R. I	19,400	1,593,000
Utah	9,900	656,000
Vt	5,600	389,000
Wash	(3/)	3,468,000
W. Va	(3/)	903,000
Wis	55,700	5,506,000

1/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. Data based primarily on bills paid during the month and are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data not reported by Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.
3/ Number of persons not reported by California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Washington, and West Virginia.
4/ Person count is not reported by the Division of the Blind; payments include $46,500 reported by this agency.

Table 12. Medical assistance for the aged: Number of persons on whose behalf payments were made and amount of such payments, by State, February 1967[1]

State	Persons on whose behalf payments were made	Payments	Percentage change from--			
			January 1967 in--		February 1966 in--	
			Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	48,600	$5,124,000	+7.3	-1.6	-81.0	-89.2
Ala	28	1,100	(2/)	(2/)	-89.1	-98.6
Ariz	100	700	-16.0	-46.6	(3/)	(3/)
Ark. 4/	530	69,600	-1.7	+.5	-83.0	-69.3
Colo	6,100	1,160,000	+.9	-1.0	+4.8	+.3
D. C	320	171,000	+.9	+2.5	-38.0	+32.8
Guam	(5/)	(5/)	---	---	---	---
Ind	1,700	236,000	+2.8	-1.4	+40.9	+13.3
Iowa	5,300	378,000	+10.0	-2.8	+31.9	-39.0
Kans. 4/	4,000	6/ 562,000	-2.2	-.1	+11.0	+4.2
Mont	1,800	219,000	+1.9	+1.2	-2.2	-23.9
Nev. 7/	410	6/ 160,000	---	---	---	---
N. H	2,100	28,000	-8.8	-21.1	-10.2	-67.4
N. J	6,100	6/ 1,500,000	-1.2	-3.0	+2.2	+1.0
N. C	3,700	107,000	+10.1	+41.2	+23.6	-50.4
Oreg	1,300	82,500	+13.0	+7.7	-70.2	-87.5
S. C	9	60	(2/)	(2/)	-99.3	-100.0
S. Dak	1,500	242,000	+3.0	+2.6	+.8	+73.3
Tenn	10,200	137,000	+36.7	-13.6	-9.2	-68.6
Va	3,400	71,200	-5.0	-12.9	-20.8	-75.9
Wyo	(5/)	(5/)	---	---	---	---

1/ All data subject to revision. Data based primarily on bills paid during the month and are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.
2/ Percentage change not computed on fewer than 100 recipients.
3/ No program in operation in February 1966.
4/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, disabled, and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Program in operation; no recipients reported for February 1967.
6/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
7/ Represents data for January; February data not reported.

Table 13. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, February 1967[1]

State	Total 2/	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		January 1967	February 1966							
Total	3/ $177,830,000	+0.6	+35.4	3/ $142,551,000	$5,124,000	$18,314,000	$234,000	$3,256,000	$3,038,000	2/ $5,313,000
Ala.	1,159,000	+3.2	-22.6	---	1,100	1,053,000	4,600	98,600	1,300	150
Alaska 4/	103,000	-18.4	-24.5	---	---	15,400	390	9,600	---	78,200
Ariz.	90,300	-34.6	+7.1	---	700	89,600	---	---	---	---
Ark. 4/	1,538,000	+5.0	+2.8	---	69,600	993,000	24,500	336,000	59,100	55,400
Calif.	35,485,000	-15.3	+101.9	35,485,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	2,032,000	+2.8	-12.8	---	5/ 1,160,000	512,000	4,100	131,000	181,000	43,400
Conn.	2,875,000	+7.5	+13.5	2,875,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	89,100	(6/)	+171.1	89,100	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	177,000	-.3	-24.5	---	171,000	2,000	140	1,700	2,300	280
Fla. 4/	1,984,000	+8.2	+11.5	---	---	1,601,000	17,800	255,000	110,000	---
Ga. 4/	1,552,000	-4.1	+8.9	---	---	1,183,000	18,900	275,000	74,900	---
Guam	1,900	-47.2	+14.1	---	(7/)	---	---	---	1,900	---
Hawaii	502,000	-29.7	+5.3	464,000	---	---	---	---	---	37,900
Idaho	498,000	+7.8	+6.3	498,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	8,272,000	+1.0	+15.8	7,553,000	---	---	---	---	---	718,000
Ind.	1,852,000	+4.3	+7.1	---	236,000	961,000	51,700	263,000	341,000	---
Iowa	1,974,000	+1.5	-11.9	---	378,000	1,073,000	19,100	92,700	175,000	8/ 237,000
Kans. 4/	1,431,000	+.1	-9.9	---	5/ 562,000	260,000	9,300	161,000	270,000	169,000
Ky.	2,346,000	+55.0	+43.1	2,346,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	2,436,000	+9.6	.6	2,419,000	---	---	---	---	---	16,900
Maine	697,000	-3.8	+8.8	628,000	---	---	---	---	---	69,200
Md.	2,789,000	-19.1	+59.7	2,789,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	8,774,000	+2.1	+1.1	8,607,000	---	---	---	---	---	168,000
Mich.	7,432,000	-.9	+12.0	7,432,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.	5,944,000	+3.3	+9.4	5,769,000	---	---	---	---	---	175,000
Miss.	43,000	+9.5	-70.9	---	---	41,700	1,300	---	---	---
Mo.	1,117,000	+2.6	-26.3	---	---	914,000	---	104,000	73,800	25,200
Mont.	659,000	+12.9	-4.7	---	219,000	48,300	290	320	990	390,000
Nebr.	1,647,000	+46.8	+20.4	1,647,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	196,000	-9.9	-41.2	---	5/ 160,000	---	---	---	13,900	21,900
N. H.	207,000	-5.0	-18.4	---	28,000	99,000	5,100	27,000	48,100	---
N. J.	2,639,000	-2.5	-1.7	---	5/ 1,500,000	162,000	11,200	322,000	395,000	249,000
N. Mex.	652,000	+1.2	+7.4	642,000	---	---	---	---	---	9,900
N. Y.	33,411,000	-2.0	+83.2	33,411,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	1,489,000	+7.9	-4.9	---	107,000	356,000	11,400	526,000	365,000	124,000
N. Dak.	630,000	+.9	-14.8	620,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,300
Ohio	4,616,000	+73.7	+11.1	3,624,000	---	---	---	---	---	992,000
Okla.	4,946,000	+5.8	+153.8	4,946,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,145,000	+9.6	-12.5	---	82,500	544,000	13,400	206,000	201,000	97,800
Pa.	8,191,000	-1.7	+55.7	8,191,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R.	(3/)	---	---	(3/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	1,698,000	-7.9	+34.0	1,593,000	---	---	---	---	---	105,000
S. C.	521,000	-10.7	-30.0	---	60	409,000	17,400	77,000	9,800	7,300
S. Dak.	479,000	-1.4	-5.1	---	242,000	90,300	460	34,600	---	112,000
Tenn.	963,000	-.9	-23.3	---	137,000	690,000	4,400	59,300	72,400	---
Tex.	7,548,000	+108.0	+103.9	---	---	6,038,000	7,000	142,000	561,000	---
Utah	659,000	-2.4	+1.3	656,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,300
Vt.	389,000	+41.8	+21.8	389,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	(3/)	---	---	(3/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	638,000	+.6	-18.1	---	71,200	341,000	10,500	122,000	62,400	30,500
Wash.	3,974,000	+4.4	+23.0	3,468,000	---	---	---	---	---	506,000
W. Va.	951,000	+138.3	-1.7	903,000	---	---	---	---	---	48,400
Wis.	5,649,000	+17.4	+21.1	5,506,000	---	---	---	---	---	142,000
Wyo.	121,000	-2.0	-8.3	---	(7/)	38,300	1,200	11,300	18,300	51,500

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting. The total includes an estimated amount for these States.
3/ Data not reported by Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.
4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
6/ Not shown; increase of 1,000 percent or more.
7/ Program in operation, no recipients reported for February 1967.
8/ Partly estimated.

Table 14. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1967[1]

(Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		January 1967 in--		February 1966 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	312,000	692,000	$25,092,000	$80.50	$36.25	+1.2	+1.4	-2.3	+14.0
Ala.	86	86	1,100	12.90	12.90	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	260	820	16,800	65.05	20.50	+18.9	+52.2	-12.1	+5.2
Ariz.	2,100	5,500	109,000	52.60	19.70	+2.0	-2.9	-16.8	-13.6
Ark.	330	1,300	4,900	14.80	3.85	-21.8	-22.8	-15.9	-13.1
Calif.	27,300	44,300	2,043,000	74.70	46.05	-1.2	+1.6	+16.9	+57.2
Colo.	1,600	5,900	64,600	41.55	11.00	+13.8	-1.4	-10.7	-21.9
Conn.	4/ 4,500	4/ 13,300	4/ 372,000	81.70	28.00	+7.7	+12.7	+5.8	+22.3
Del.	1,500	2,800	80,400	54.05	28.75	+1.3	+2.4	+10.2	-.3
D. C.	1,000	1,100	87,500	87.55	81.15	+1.8	+1.0	+17.3	+34.1
Fla. 5/	8,000	(6/)	243,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,200	5,800	81,900	37.45	14.20	-5.3	+3.5	-11.2	+11.5
Guam	26	32	1,000	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii	1,200	2,000	113,000	92.75	56.15	+4.3	+5.2	+30.1	+19.4
Ill.	21,000	50,500	1,881,000	89.45	37.20	+4.6	+4.4	-1.6	+.1
Iowa 5/	3,600	9,300	167,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,600	6,100	222,000	85.75	36.05	-1.6	-1.3	-20.6	+2.8
La.	5,900	6,400	296,000	50.60	46.05	-1.8	-1.8	-20.3	-22.2
Maine	2,400	8,000	113,000	46.90	14.00	+2.5	+8.2	-20.5	-24.7
Md.	8,500	9,800	678,000	79.50	69.45	-2.6	-2.4	-.3	+1.6
Mass.	7,800	16,200	687,000	88.10	42.40	+2.5	+1.3	+3.7	+32.1
Mich. 7/	15,400	52,800	1,526,000	98.75	28.95	---	---	---	---
Minn.	6,500	20,800	571,000	87.35	27.50	-.3	-.1	-19.4	-18.9
Miss.	1,200	1,500	25,600	20.80	16.75	+2.1	+8.6	+14.4	+33.5
Mo.	9,600	12,500	651,000	67.75	51.90	+1.7	+1.0	-4.7	-1.0
Mont.	1,400	4,000	76,200	55.70	19.25	-1.6	-4.7	-22.7	-20.1
Nev.	380	1,000	17,900	47.40	17.90	-2.5	-19.9	+15.1	-28.5
N. H.	810	2,800	59,200	73.15	21.25	-1.7	-3.8	-1.0	+13.0
N. J. 8/	11,600	38,400	1,479,000	127.45	38.50	+2.5	-1.8	+7.7	+17.5
N. Mex.	330	730	15,300	46.10	21.05	-11.8	+6.7	+30.8	+27.6
N. Y. 9/	62,400	138,000	6,935,000	111.20	50.35	+1.8	+.4	+19.9	+45.0
N. C.	1,800	5,700	49,400	27.00	8.60	+2.8	+.8	-23.7	-9.0
N. Dak.	480	2,000	29,700	62.45	14.55	+22.1	+24.7	-26.3	-27.2
Ohio	23,300	69,200	2,117,000	90.65	30.60	+1.3	+.9	-18.0	+19.0
Okla.	5,800	(6/)	76,600	13.10	---	---	-8.7	---	-10.8
Oreg.	4,300	(6/)	232,000	53.60	---	---	-6.1	---	-16.1
Pa.	28,500	35,900	2,148,000	75.35	59.80	-.2	+.5	-8.4	-3.4
P. R.	890	890	7,700	8.70	8.70	-10.9	-12.8	-.2	+3.0
R. I.	3,200	8,300	209,000	65.85	25.35	+1.3	+2.6	+14.2	+24.0
S. C.	1,200	1,400	37,300	29.90	26.60	-.8	-1.6	+.1	+3.1
S. Dak.	440	1,500	16,700	37.65	11.15	+22.4	+26.8	-23.7	-24.9
Tenn.	1,800	3,000	54,200	29.70	18.20	+4.5	-3.0	-30.1	+11.6
Tex. 10/	8,500	(6/)	309,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	790	970	52,400	66.35	53.90	-6.7	-4.6	+1.9	+7.9
Vt. 10/	1,000	(6/)	33,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	180	190	6,800	38.15	36.15	-1.0	+1.0	-11.7	-11.5
Va.	3,200	8,500	175,000	54.00	20.55	+18.1	+9.9	-1.7	+9.6
Wash.	8,500	14,800	683,000	80.45	46.15	-5.4	+4.2	+20.9	+24.7
W. Va.	2,000	3,700	77,600	39.30	21.15	-2.2	+3.7	+31.0	+34.1
Wis.	4,600	13,700	365,000	79.85	26.75	+1.0	+3.3	-33.1	-35.7
Wyo.	510	1,900	42,100	82.80	21.95	+11.2	+18.9	-14.8	-15.3

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, and Nebraska; data not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ About 16 percent of this total is estimated.
5/ Partly estimated.
6/ Data not available.
7/ Data for December; January or February data not reported.
8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.
9/ Included an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care.
10/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample or local jurisdictions.

Table 15. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients for selected cities, February 1967

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Average per--		January 1967 in--		February 1966 in--	
				Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 16 cities 1/...	119,000	219,000	$11,472,000	$96.70	$52.45	-8.3	-4.3	-1.7	+16.5
Baltimore.....	7,500	8,500	600,000	80.35	70.60	-3.1	-1.1	+.2	+1.0
Boston.....	3,000	4,000	299,000	100.30	75.70	+8.9	+4.7	+14.8	+67.3
Buffalo 2/.....	3/ 3,600	5,700	380,000	105.25	66.45	+4.2	+6.8	-8.4	+2.8
Chicago.....	11,400	25,000	1,252,000	109.85	50.00	+4.9	+4.9	+1.7	-.1
Cincinnati 2/.....	3,600	11,200	319,000	88.95	28.60	-35.9	-13.4	-43.1	-24.8
Cleveland 2/.....	5,400	13,400	474,000	87.30	35.30	-11.9	-8.2	-.3	+41.7
Detroit.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia.....	1,000	1,100	87,500	87.55	81.15	-.6	+10.9	+17.3	+34.1
Los Angeles 2/.....	12,800	18,700	967,000	75.55	51.60	+9.3	+14.8	+60.2	+80.6
Milwaukee 2/.....	2,300	5,600	201,000	88.55	35.80	+10.3	+.9	-41.3	-42.6
Minneapolis.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Orleans.....	740	800	39,000	52.50	49.00	-6.2	-7.7	-15.2	-18.6
New York.....	45,200	95,200	5,125,000	113.40	53.85	+4.5	-.1	+34.6	+51.6
Philadelphia.....	7,600	11,100	638,000	83.70	57.70	+2.7	+2.7	+5.2	+9.2
Pittsburgh 2/.....	8,400	9,400	650,000	77.60	69.40	-1.2	-2.0	-16.3	-11.7
Rochester 2/.....	3/ 690	1,900	69,000	99.60	35.75	-13.4	+5.9	-22.1	+10.5
St. Louis.....	1,700	2,100	114,000	65.40	54.00	+8.0	+4.8	+4.3	-.1
San Francisco.....	3,700	5,100	258,000	68.95	50.50	-.2	+4.8	-.5	+52.9

1/ Data for Detroit and Minneapolis not reported.
2/ Data for county in which city is located.
3/ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

Work Experience and Training Program under Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, As Amended

FEBRUARY 1967

For the month of February 1967, there were 71,913 trainees reported on work experience and training projects representing an increase of 830 over the 71,083 trainees reported for January 1967 and accounting for 97.2% of the 73,969 training spaces authorized for projects in operation. A total of 757 public assistance cases were closed, resulting in a monthly rate of reduction in regular assistance payments of $139,809 for February.

Table 16. Work experience and training: Status of projects, February 1967

Item	Number of projects			
	Total funded	Phased out or not renewed	Not yet in operation	In operation
Total	329	27	1	301
State administrative	43	2	0	41
Local administrative	13	13	0	0
Work experience and training	273	1/ 12	1	260
Counties and independent cities covered	751	19	1	731
Number of training spaces authorized	86,951	2/ 12,932	50	73,969
States and jurisdictions covered	3/ 53	-	-	3/ 53

1/ Includes projects that were merged. 2/ This figure includes training spaces that were in phased out projects and also training spaces in projects that are in the process of being phased out. 3/ Excludes Alabama.

Table 17. Work experience and training: Number of trainees by sex; and number of their dependents (adults and children) by State, February 1967

State	Number aided						
	Total	Trainees			Dependents of trainees		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Adults	Children
Total....	368,511	71,913	32,568	39,345	296,598	41,929	254,669
Ala.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Alaska.....	473	93	25	68	380	90	290
Ariz.....	1,758	393	109	284	1,365	139	1,226
Ark.....	6,037	1,256	536	720	4,781	618	4,163
Calif.....	20,817	4,532	2,016	2,516	16,285	2,237	14,048
Colo.....	7,691	1,439	944	495	6,252	944	5,308
Conn.....	5,705	1,344	288	1,056	4,361	276	4,085
Del.....	427	64	37	27	363	38	325
D. C.....	5,387	949	276	673	4,438	1,182	3,256
Fla.....	5,829	1,161	254	907	4,668	288	4,380
Ga.....	2,195	445	119	326	1,750	111	1,639
Guam.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Hawaii.....	420	87	71	16	333	51	282
Idaho.....	1,523	349	162	187	1,174	172	1,002
Ill.....	4,604	1,146	447	699	3,458	213	3,245
Ind.....	2,674	611	23	588	2,063	28	2,035
Iowa.....	3,471	853	180	673	2,618	207	2,411
Kans.....	209	50	14	36	159	15	144
Ky.....	30,827	5,388	5,388	0	25,439	5,227	20,212
La.....	5,952	1,163	315	848	4,789	440	4,349
Maine.....	1,571	347	231	116	1,224	225	999
Md.....	4,290	988	70	918	3,302	132	3,170
Mass.....	10,334	2,695	601	2,094	7,639	415	7,224
Mich. 2/...	14,072	3,360	573	2,787	10,712	630	10,082
Minn.....	8,391	2,049	859	1,190	6,342	790	5,552
Miss.....	18,993	3,311	1,283	2,028	15,682	1,504	14,178
Mo.....	4,546	975	144	831	3,571	219	3,352
Mont.....	757	154	59	95	603	52	551
Nebr.....	1,345	263	39	224	1,082	39	1,043
Nev.....	1,687	379	204	175	1,308	187	1,121
N. H.....	208	69	14	55	139	13	126
N. J.....	7,150	1,397	597	800	5,753	728	5,025
N. Mex.....	2,616	603	113	490	2,013	111	1,902
N. Y.....	11,122	2,574	1,148	1,426	8,548	1,222	7,326
N. C.....	1,644	392	108	284	1,252	67	1,185
N. Dak.....	787	108	98	10	679	96	583
Ohio.....	14,638	2,657	1,054	1,603	11,981	2,202	9,779
Okla.....	4,845	942	485	457	3,903	591	3,312
Oreg.....	6,983	1,921	635	1,286	5,062	525	4,537
Pa.....	7,852	1,857	527	1,330	5,995	556	5,439
P. R.....	52,266	8,470	2,694	5,776	43,796	6,685	37,111
R. I.....	2,440	718	164	554	1,722	98	1,624
S. C.....	1,327	234	35	199	1,093	101	992
S. Dak.....	1,701	295	199	96	1,406	208	1,198
Tenn.....	5,585	1,011	381	630	4,574	446	4,128
Tex.....	3,587	828	341	487	2,759	438	2,321
Utah.....	1,911	453	130	323	1,458	181	1,277
Vt.....	651	179	36	143	472	31	441
V. I.....	158	47	2	45	111	4	107
Va.....	1,211	214	210	4	997	206	791
Wash.....	4,752	1,115	229	886	3,637	264	3,373
W. Va.....	56,686	8,381	7,651	730	48,305	10,209	38,096
Wis.....	4,754	1,300	158	1,142	3,454	174	3,280
Wyo.....	1,652	304	292	12	1,348	304	1,044

1/ No WE&T projects in operation. 2/ Data for November; December, January, and February data not received.

Table 18. Work experience and training: Monthly reduction in expenditures for public assistance payments resulting from employment of trainees, by State, February 1967

State	Amount of monthly reductions				
	Total	In Federally aided public assistance cases			In general assistance cases
		Total	Closed cases	Reduced payment	
Total.....	$ 195,400	$ 187,481	$ 139,809	$ 47,672	$ 7,919
Ala.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Alaska.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ariz.....	294	294	294	0	0
Ark.....	609	609	447	162	0
Calif.....	21,274	21,274	12,219	9,055	0
Colo.....	3,219	3,219	984	2,235	0
Conn.....	4,287	3,995	1,827	2,168	292
Del.....	0	0	0	0	0
D. C. 2/....	0	0	0	0	-
Fla.....	613	613	500	113	0
Ga.....	531	531	531	0	0
Guam.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Hawaii.....	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho.....	830	830	764	66	0
Ill.....	4,298	2,921	1,885	1,036	1,377
Ind.....	363	363	0	363	0
Iowa.....	7,307	7,307	3,110	4,197	0
Kans.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ky. 2/.....	0	0	0	0	-
La.....	615	615	236	379	0
Maine.....	0	0	0	0	0
Md.....	70	70	0	70	0
Mass.....	6,897	6,072	5,343	729	825
Mich. 3/....	15,745	15,745	14,304	1,441	0
Minn.....	7,057	2,143	1,856	287	4,914
Miss.....	2,218	2,218	1,807	411	0
Mo.....	1,775	1,616	998	618	159
Mont.....	641	531	531	0	110
Nebr.....	1,890	1,890	780	1,110	0
Nev.....	0	0	0	0	0
N. H.....	0	0	0	0	0
N. J.....	3,762	3,762	1,223	2,539	0
N. Mex.....	1,137	1,137	424	713	0
N. Y.....	10,902	10,902	5,995	4,907	0
N. C.....	0	0	0	0	0
N. Dak.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	12,783	12,783	9,922	2,861	0
Okla.....	973	973	857	116	0
Oreg.....	2,049	1,957	1,543	414	92
Pa.....	3,092	3,092	2,014	1,078	0
P. R.....	4,357	4,357	3,917	440	0
R. I.....	1,067	917	336	581	150
S. C.....	682	682	577	105	0
S. Dak.....	132	132	132	0	0
Tenn.....	1,590	1,590	703	887	0
Tex.....	327	327	202	125	0
Utah.....	3,165	3,165	3,051	114	0
Vt.....	138	138	0	138	0
V. I.....	0	0	0	0	0
Va.....	0	0	0	0	0
Wash.....	6,540	6,540	5,360	1,180	0
W. Va.....	57,242	57,242	52,008	5,234	0
Wis.....	4,929	4,929	3,129	1,800	0
Wyo.....	0	0	0	0	0

1/ No WE&T projects in operation. 2/ Trainees were unemployed or in the marginal income group, but were neither recipients of public assistance or general assistance before Title V training. 3/ Data for November; December, January, and February data not received.

Table 19. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, February 1967

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	293,928	---	22,965,743	---	$1,655,994	$1,718,896
Retired workers and dependents	124,953	---	14,882,082	---	1,126,144	1,156,828
Retired workers	88,312	$89.95	11,731,371	$84.67	993,285	1,020,386
Wives and husbands 2/	23,934	43.48	2,639,786	43.94	115,990	118,683
Children 3/	12,707	38.13	510,925	33.02	16,869	17,759
Disabled workers and dependents	50,421	---	1,996,914	---	137,502	155,133
Disabled workers	21,629	100.71	1,111,322	98.12	109,043	121,364
Wives and husbands 2/	6,664	35.98	222,021	34.45	7,648	9,241
Children 3/	22,128	32.69	663,571	31.36	20,810	24,528
Survivors of deceased workers	75,392	---	5,395,335	---	368,650	380,949
Widowed mothers	7,238	67.41	487,552	65.57	31,971	33,343
Children 3/	38,265	62.82	2,244,227	61.91	138,933	144,935
Widows and widowers 4/	29,703	76.99	2,629,236	74.21	195,119	199,955
Parents	186	83.16	34,320	76.55	2,627	2,716
Persons with special age-72 benefits 5/	43,162	---	691,412	---	23,697	25,986
Primary	40,485	---	670,626	34.79	23,334	25,536
Wives	2,677	---	20,786	17.48	363	450
Lump-sum death payments 6/	93,178	220.96	------	-----	------	19,126

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Includes wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care; a total of 360,000 wives of retired and disabled workers were in current-payment status.
3/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.
4/ Includes widows and divorced wives aged 60-61 entitled under the 1965 amendments.
5/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368 (1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular transitional insured-status provisions of the Social Security Act.
6/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 86,561 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in March 1967

More than 8.3 million persons received money payments under public assistance programs in March. This total was 116,000 above the February figure and reflected mainly the increases in aid to families with dependent children (83,100 or 1.7 percent) and in general assistance (27,500 or 4.0 percent). In aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the number of recipients rose 5,100 or 0.9 percent, and for old-age assistance and aid to the blind there was virtually no change in the number of recipients.

As in other recent months, a large part of the March increase in aid to families with dependent children occurred in New York (21,100) California (19,400), and Pennsylvania (6,000). These three States accounted for more than half (55 percent) of the total increase of 372,000 that has occurred in this program during the past five months. Despite the heavy concentration of the total increase in these three large States, the growth in number of recipients is national in scope. Thus, between last October and March all but two jurisdictions (South Carolina and Guam) reported increases in the number of people aided under the program. Part of the recent growth is attributable to seasonal factors which typically increase the need for aid to families with dependent children in the winter months. The increase from October 1966 to March 1967, however, was almost half again as large as that in the corresponding five-month period a year earlier. The accelerated growth in the numbers aided in the more recent period may reflect indirectly the slowing down of the rate of expansion in the overall economy.

In 16 States reporting the number of persons for whom medical bills were paid under medical assistance (title XIX) this count totaled 1,272,000--100,000 more than in February. These 16 States accounted for 59 percent of the amount paid to medical vendors in March under all title XIX programs. For medical assistance for the aged, the number of individuals in whose behalf bills were paid during the month also increased--from 48,500 in February to 49,800 in March.

Total expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, amounted to $617.3 million--$46.7 million more than in February. California and New York accounted for more than 80 percent of the national increase, with combined increases of $4.3 million in money payments and $34.6 million in payments to suppliers of medical services. For these two States the increases were centered in aid to families with dependent children and in medical assistance. In the remaining States, money payments rose $3.6 million in March and vendor payments for medical care increased by $4.2 million.

For each program, average money payments per recipient increased in most States, but the increases were generally small. In West Virginia the initiation of simplified budgeting procedures in March resulted in average increases of $1-$7 per recipient under all programs. Increases in assistance standards resulted in larger average payments per recipient in the Virgin Islands for aid to the permanently and totally disabled ($2) and aid to families with dependent children ($7) and in Iowa for old-age assistance ($5).

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, March 1966-March 1967[1]

Year and month	Total	Money payments 2/ (In thousands)							Medical vendor payments 3/ (In thousands)					
		Total	Federally aided programs					General assistance 5/	Total	Federally aided programs				General assistance 5/
			Total	Old-age assistance 4/	Aid to the blind 4/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 4/	Aid to families with dependent children			Total	Medical assistance 6/	Medical assistance for the aged 4/	Other	
	Amount of assistance													
1966														
March	$501,478	$352,518	$329,823	$132,158	$7,073	$38,632	$151,961	$22,695	$148,960	$138,032	$44,549	$41,399	$52,083	$10,928
April	498,076	350,833	329,389	132,591	7,033	39,054	150,711	21,443	147,244	136,225	46,718	37,458	52,049	11,019
May	539,933	351,379	330,698	133,382	7,062	39,628	150,626	20,681	188,554	177,598	1/ 103,721	28,183	45,693	10,956
June	535,905	352,081	331,320	133,819	7,095	39,996	150,409	20,761	183,824	173,512	100,002	28,118	45,392	10,312
July	517,921	357,767	337,084	136,174	7,173	40,811	152,925	20,683	160,154	150,311	107,537	17,762	25,012	9,843
August	536,545	363,888	341,897	137,945	7,219	41,576	155,157	21,991	172,657	163,722	118,515	18,802	26,404	8,935
September	535,603	373,355	350,705	140,257	7,280	42,162	161,006	22,650	162,248	154,210	121,698	11,616	20,896	8,038
October	543,985	374,092	351,519	140,486	7,244	42,524	161,265	22,573	169,893	161,205	135,039	5,823	20,343	8,688
November	577,319	377,953	355,448	140,180	7,208	43,073	164,987	22,505	199,366	191,567	166,286	5,245	20,036	7,799
December	583,259	385,957	361,771	141,084	7,268	43,920	169,499	24,186	197,301	190,513	165,372	5,087	20,054	6,788
1967														
January	565,966	389,229	364,482	140,202	7,217	44,131	172,932	24,747	176,737	171,654	145,918	5,206	20,531	5,083
February	570,580	392,780	367,719	140,204	7,212	44,670	175,633	25,060	177,801	172,487	142,542	5,082	24,864	5,313
March	617,296	400,667	373,915	140,758	7,241	45,431	180,485	26,752	216,629	211,106	183,667	5,025	22,414	5,523
	Percentage change from preceding month													
1966														
March	+4.4	+1.0	+0.9	-0.3	+1.6	+1.4	+1.9	+2.9	+13.4	+12.3	+126.9	-13.0	-6.4	+28.8
April	-.7	-.5	-.1	+.3	+.6	+1.1	-.8	-5.5	-1.2	-1.3	+4.9	-9.5	-.1	+.8
May	+8.4	+.2	+.4	+.6	+.4	+1.5	-.1	-3.6	+28.1	+30.4	+122.0	-24.8	-12.2	-.6
June	-.7	+.2	+.2	+.3	+.5	+.9	-.1	+.4	-2.5	-2.3	-3.6	-.2	-.6	-5.9
July	-3.4	+1.6	+1.7	+1.8	+1.1	+2.0	+1.7	-.4	-12.9	-13.4	+7.5	-36.8	-44.9	-4.5
August	+3.6	+1.7	+1.4	+1.3	+.6	+1.9	+1.5	+6.3	+7.8	+8.9	+10.2	+5.9	+5.6	-9.2
September	-.2	+2.6	+2.6	+1.7	+.8	+1.4	+3.8	+3.0	-6.0	-5.8	+2.7	-38.2	-20.9	-10.0
October	+1.6	+.2	+.2	+.2	-.5	+.9	+.2	-.3	+4.7	+4.5	+11.0	-49.9	-2.6	+8.1
November	+6.1	+1.0	+1.1	-.2	-.5	+1.3	+2.3	+1.7	+17.3	+18.8	+23.1	-9.9	-1.5	-10.2
December	+1.0	+2.1	+1.8	+.6	+.8	+2.0	+2.7	+7.5	-1.0	-.6	-.6	-3.0	+.1	-13.0
1967														
January	-3.0	+.8	+.7	-.6	-.7	+.5	+2.0	+2.6	-10.4	-9.9	-11.8	+2.3	+2.4	-25.1
February	+.8	+.9	+.9	(8/)	-.1	+1.2	+1.6	+1.3	+.6	+.5	-2.3	-2.4	+21.1	+4.5
March	+8.2	+2.0	+1.7	+.4	+.4	+1.7	+2.8	+6.8	+21.8	+22.4	+28.9	-1.1	-9.9	+4.0
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year													
1967														
March	+23.1	+13.7	+13.4	+6.5	+2.4	+17.6	+18.8	+18.2	+45.4	+52.9	+312.3	-87.9	-57.0	-49.5

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments.
3/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.
4/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months and Kentucky beginning February 1967; data not available. Percentage change from preceding month and from same month of preceding year based on comparable data.
6/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. Data incomplete. See table 10 for States reporting for most recent month.
7/ Includes retroactive payments of $16,776,000 for aged recipients in mental hygiene hospitals in New York.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, March 1966-March 1967[1]

Year and month	Federally aided programs								General assistance 2/	
	Total	Adult programs				Aid to families with dependent children				
		Total	Old-age assistance 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Families	Total recipients 4/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients (In thousands)									
1966										
March	7,246	2,722	2,074	84.7	563	1,082	4,524	3,409	320	712
April	7,258	2,731	2,080	84.5	566	1,086	4,527	3,418	302	647
May	7,238	2,733	2,078	84.6	570	1,084	4,505	3,405	290	609
June	7,206	2,734	2,076	84.5	573	1,079	4,472	3,382	286	592
July	7,189	2,732	2,078	84.4	570	1,076	4,457	3,371	279	574
August	7,217	2,737	2,078	84.4	574	1,084	4,480	3,390	286	597
September	7,256	2,748	2,084	84.4	580	1,091	4,508	3,414	286	597
October	7,284	2,756	2,089	84.1	583	1,097	4,528	3,428	287	596
November	7,316	2,748	2,079	83.8	585	1,108	4,568	3,460	288	611
December	7,410	2,745	2,073	83.7	588	1,127	4,666	3,526	302	663
1967										
January	7,489	2,742	2,068	83.5	590	1,144	4,748	3,582	309	684
February	7,559	2,742	2,066	83.3	592	1,160	4,817	3,630	312	692
March	7,647	2,747	2,066	83.3	597	1,181	4,900	3,688	323	720
	Percentage change from preceding month									
1966										
March	+0.6	+0.3	+0.2	(5/)	+0.6	+0.8	+0.8	+0.8	+0.8	-0.3
April	+.2	+.3	+.3	-0.2	+.6	+.4	+.1	+.3	-5.9	-8.9
May	-.3	+.1	-.1	+.1	+.7	-.2	-.5	-.4	-3.9	-6.1
June	-.4	(5/)	-.1	-.1	+.5	-.4	-.7	-.7	-1.6	-2.9
July	-.2	-.1	+.1	-.2	-.7	-.2	-.3	-.3	-2.3	-3.1
August	+.4	+.2	(5/)	(5/)	+.8	+.7	+.5	+.6	+2.2	+3.8
September	+.5	+.4	+.2	(5/)	+.9	+.6	+.6	+.7	+.1	(5/)
October	+.4	+.3	+.3	-.3	+.5	+.5	+.4	+.4	+.3	-.2
November	+.4	-.3	-.5	-.4	+.3	+1.1	+.9	+1.0	+1.2	+2.6
December	+1.3	-.1	-.3	-.1	+.5	+1.7	+2.1	+1.9	+4.8	+8.4
1967										
January	+1.1	-.1	-.2	-.2	+.4	+1.6	+1.8	+1.6	+2.9	+4.0
February	+.9	(6/)	-.1	-.3	+.4	+1.3	+1.5	+1.3	+.9	+1.2
March	+1.2	+.2	(6/)	(6/)	+.9	+1.9	+1.7	+1.6	+3.7	+4.0
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year									
1967										
March	+5.5	+.9	-.4	-1.6	+6.1	+9.2	+8.3	+8.2	+.7	+1.1

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months and Kentucky beginning February 1967; data not available. Percentage change from preceding month and from same month of preceding year based on comparable data.
3/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs, and under State programs for the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Number of persons on whose behalf payments were made to medical vendors under

5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Number of persons on whose behalf payments were made to medical vendors under programs of medical assistance and medical assistance for the aged, by month, March 1966-March 1967 [1]

Year and month	Medical assistance					Medical assistance for the aged		
	States with plans in operation 2/			Persons on whose behalf payments were made 3/			Persons on whose behalf payments were made 3/	
	Total	Reporting both number of persons aided and payments		Number	Percentage change from preceding month	States with plans in operation	Number	Percentage change from preceding month
		Number	Percent of reported payments in such States 4/					
1966								
March	8	6	54.2	389,000	+21.0	39	220,000	-14.0
April	8	6	48.3	369,000	-5.0	39	218,000	-.9
May	9	7	63.0	623,000	+68.7	38	190,000	-12.7
June	9	7	53.9	653,000	+4.8	38	195,000	+2.8
July	24	13	53.4	790,000	+26.0	5/ 23	100,000	-49.0
August	24	13	53.0	826,000	+4.6	5/ 25	97,100	-2.6
September	25	15	64.7	928,000	6/ +12.4	5/ 24	66,300	-31.7
October	26	15	59.9	996,000	+7.3	5/ 23	51,100	-23.0
November	27	15	62.1	1,127,000	+13.1	5/ 22	47,600	-6.9
December	28	15	64.5	1,057,000	-6.3	5/ 21	48,400	+1.7
1967								
January	28	15	55.6	1,140,000	+7.9	5/ 21	45,300	-6.4
February	28	16	59.1	1,172,000	+2.8	20	48,500	+7.1
March	28	16	59.3	1,272,000	+8.5	20	49,800	+2.6

1/ States operating medical assistance programs under title XIX of the Social Security Act do not make payments to vendors under any other federally aided public assistance program. Most States not operating medical assistance programs make payments to medical vendors under the program of medical assistance for the aged and also under the other federally aided public assistance programs and general assistance. Medical assistance programs were authorized under the Social Security Amendments of 1965, effective January 1, 1966; programs of medical assistance for the aged were authorized under the Social Security Amendments of 1960, effective October 1, 1960. All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes some States for which action to approve plan taken after State initiated operations under the plan.
3/ Number includes persons in all States reporting for the month. Data represent primarily counts of persons for whom bills were paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.
4/ No recipients or payments reported by Puerto Rico for all months, or by Virgin Islands for July to date.
5/ Data include payments for care provided prior to specified date under programs discontinued prior to that month.
6/ Based on data for States reporting comparable data for both months.

Table 4. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	February 1967 in--		March 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,066,000	$140,758,000	$68.15	(3/)	+0.4	-0.4	+6.5
Ala.....	113,000	6,818,000	60.45	+.3	+.1	+1.1	+3.5
Alaska 4/.....	1,400	98,300	71.15	+.1	+.1	+.6	+1.8
Ariz.....	13,000	735,000	56.70	+.5	+.2	-.1	-1.7
Ark. 4/.....	63,600	3,828,000	60.15	+.5	+.3	+6.0	+28.9
Calif.....	287,000	29,085,000	101.45	+.2	(3/)	+2.8	+9.4
Colo. 2/.....	41,200	3,321,000	80.55	-.1	-2.3	-2.7	+.1
Conn.....	6,200	446,000	72.30	+2.5	+5.5	+10.3	+20.1
Del.....	1,700	108,000	63.60	+1.0	+.9	+11.5	+25.1
D. C.....	2,200	155,000	70.30	+.2	+.9	-3.9	+7.2
Fla. 4/.....	78,600	3,873,000	49.30	-.2	+.1	+4.2	+1.3
Ga. 4/.....	94,100	4,460,000	47.40	+.2	(3/)	+1.7	+1.4
Guam 5/.....	190	6,700	35.60	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	1,600	130,000	79.25	+.9	+1.7	+20.5	+30.8
Idaho.....	3,800	249,000	65.10	-.5	(6/)	+.4	+3.2
Ill. 4/.....	39,700	2,520,000	63.40	+.2	+.1	-10.7	+2.4
Ind.....	18,800	879,000	46.75	+.2	+.5	-4.5	-8.8
Iowa.....	24,000	1,465,000	61.00	-.5	+8.4	-7.1	+.1
Kans. 4/.....	17,400	1,413,000	81.15	-.7	+.7	-8.8	+1.5
Ky. 4/.....	59,400	3,330,000	56.00	-.1	+.1	+2.5	+12.4
La.....	124,000	9,102,000	73.40	(3/)	-.2	-4.2	+6.0
Maine 4/.....	10,000	558,000	55.60	(6/)	-.3	-7.0	(3/)
Md. 4/.....	8,000	462,000	57.70	-.3	+.8	+1.9	+3.4
Mass.....	49,900	3,981,000	79.85	+.1	+.1	+3.1	+5.1
Mich.....	39,500	2,689,000	68.05	-.6	+.8	-2.1	-1.4
Minn.....	27,100	1,614,000	59.50	-1.4	-.2	-17.2	-6.1
Miss.....	74,200	2,880,000	38.80	+.3	+.1	+1.5	+1.5
Mo.....	89,900	6,127,000	68.15	-.3	-.2	-3.1	-1.1
Mont.....	4,000	253,000	63.45	-.8	-1.2	-2.0	-3.2
Nebr. 4/.....	10,600	514,000	48.40	-2.2	-.4	+1.4	+9.0
Nev.....	2,500	185,000	74.90	+1.1	+.8	+5.4	+8.2
N. H.....	4,200	415,000	99.35	-.6	-.2	-1.0	+12.8
N. J.....	13,600	1,003,000	73.75	-.3	+.6	+.1	+11.4
N. Mex. 4/.....	9,400	544,000	57.80	+.6	+.4	-4.2	-3.2
N. Y. 4/.....	68,100	5,719,000	84.05	+1.0	+3.4	+22.1	+32.4
N. C.....	39,500	2,378,000	60.15	(6/)	+.7	-5.8	+4.1
N. Dak. 4/.....	4,400	340,000	76.80	-.4	-13.3	-11.2	+5.6
Ohio.....	73,000	5,797,000	79.40	-.4	-.3	-2.5	+7.0
Okla. 4/.....	80,600	6,302,000	78.15	-.1	+3.8	-.2	+3.9
Oreg.....	11,100	571,000	51.30	-.7	+.3	+21.7	+6.3
Pa.....	43,800	3,254,000	74.35	-.1	-.6	+.3	+7.8
P. R. 4/.....	25,200	218,000	8.65	-.6	-.5	-9.0	-8.5
R. I. 4/.....	4,600	266,000	57.40	-1.6	-.9	-13.8	-38.2
S. C.....	22,200	924,000	41.55	-.5	-.4	-7.4	-2.8
S. Dak.....	5,400	336,000	61.60	+.3	-.1	-12.6	+2.1
Tenn.....	46,000	2,466,000	53.60	+.1	(3/)	+3.7	+19.7
Tex.....	229,000	14,125,000	61.75	(3/)	+.1	+.3	+4.7
Utah.....	4,700	277,000	59.05	-.3	+2.7	+7.9	+9.9
Vt. 4/.....	4,200	273,000	64.35	+.9	+.6	-15.9	+13.6
V. I.....	400	15,400	38.15	+.5	+.8	-6.5	-5.2
Va.....	11,100	596,000	53.85	-.4	+.3	-5.3	-.1
Wash.....	26,800	1,816,000	67.65	+.1	+.5	-5.5	+4.6
W. Va.....	12,600	657,000	52.30	-1.3	+13.7	-6.2	+17.9
Wis.....	17,700	1,024,000	57.85	-.4	+.5	-28.6	+26.2
Wyo.....	2,300	159,000	69.90	-.6	-.5	-1.0	-.9

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes 3,800 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $340,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Data for February; March data not reported.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	February 1967 in--		March 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/....	83,300	$7,241,000	$86.95	(4/)	+0.4	-1.6	+2.4
Ala.....	1,800	128,000	69.90	+.4	+.4	-2.0	+3.1
Alaska 5/.....	100	8,800	84.65	0	+1.5	-3.7	+2.4
Ariz.....	730	51,300	70.50	-.1	-.1	-6.7	-7.9
Ark. 5/.....	1,900	137,000	71.20	+.4	+.6	+.3	+20.9
Calif. 2/.....	12,400	1,642,000	131.95	(4/)	(6/)	+.5	+2.9
Colo.....	230	16,100	71.40	-.4	-1.5	-2.6	-3.8
Conn.....	270	22,000	82.45	+1.9	+5.5	-6.6	+8.2
Del.....	330	27,500	83.20	+3.1	+4.4	-1.2	+4.3
D. C.....	200	16,900	86.45	-.5	(4/)	+.5	+17.2
Fla. 5/.....	2,600	162,000	62.90	-.8	-.8	0	(6/)
Ga. 5/.....	3,200	181,000	57.25	0	-.1	-1.0	-.3
Guam 7/.....	6	180	(8/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 5/.....	67	6,200	93.00	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)
Idaho.....	110	8,800	77.60	-.9	+1.2	-8.1	+1.4
Ill. 5/.....	1,900	148,000	76.60	-.3	+.6	-9.7	-1.0
Ind.....	1,600	99,100	63.95	0	-.4	-5.6	-6.4
Iowa.....	1,100	97,100	92.40	+.5	(4/)	-.2	+.3
Kans. 5/.....	410	36,500	88.70	-.2	-.9	-8.9	-.2
Ky. 5/.....	2,500	175,000	70.20	-.2	-.2	+1.2	+8.0
La.....	2,500	191,000	75.50	0	-.3	-4.9	-7.2
Maine 5/.....	230	17,100	75.10	0	-.6	-10.9	-9.1
Md. 5/.....	340	25,100	74.10	-1.2	-.7	-6.9	-.3
Mass.....	2,200	253,000	114.15	-.2	+1.0	-.6	-19.7
Mich.....	1,500	120,000	81.85	-.4	+2.1	-8.4	-9.6
Minn.....	850	63,600	75.15	+.1	+2.8	-12.2	-7.9
Miss.....	2,400	112,000	45.90	-.1	-.3	-2.1	-1.7
No. 2/.....	4,000	323,000	80.00	-.4	-.4	-4.6	-4.6
Mont.....	190	14,400	75.95	0	-.4	-14.5	-9.1
Nebr. 5/.....	460	29,600	64.85	-1.3	-.9	-12.3	-3.4
Nev.....	160	14,500	93.50	-3.7	-9.7	-2.5	-7.9
N. H.....	250	26,100	105.50	+.8	+1.6	+3.3	+14.0
N. J.....	900	80,100	88.90	+.4	+2.8	+1.0	+9.9
N. Mex. 5/.....	350	25,900	73.70	-.6	+.1	+.6	+2.4
N. Y. 5/.....	3,100	321,000	102.80	+1.2	+3.6	+2.7	+17.1
N. C.....	4,600	340,000	73.05	+.1	+.4	-2.8	+6.1
N. Dak. 5/.....	83	7,200	86.25	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)
Ohio.....	3,000	232,000	77.30	+.2	+.4	-2.1	+2.5
Okla. 5/.....	1,600	166,000	105.75	+1.8	+2.1	-2.7	-.6
Oreg.....	480	42,400	88.85	-.4	+1.9	-1.0	+2.2
Pa. 3/.....	10,000	1,075,000	108.00	-.2	-.7	+8.1	+9.1
P. R. 5/.....	1,100	9,900	8.75	-1.1	-1.2	-13.2	-12.0
R. I. 5/.....	110	8,200	73.80	+.9	-.5	+3.7	-5.5
S. C.....	1,900	105,000	55.50	+.4	+.5	+.3	+4.2
S. Dak.....	120	9,500	82.10	+3.6	+6.1	+6.4	+32.5
Tenn.....	1,800	123,000	66.75	-.2	+.2	-9.5	+5.5
Tex.....	4,300	316,000	74.35	-.2	+.1	-3.8	+.6
Utah.....	140	9,600	65.90	+.7	+4.5	-11.6	+4.0
Vt. 5/.....	110	7,900	72.55	+.9	+.4	-14.4	+2.2
V. I.....	10	350	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)
Va.....	1,100	78,100	70.85	-.1	+1.2	-.9	+12.3
Wash.....	520	44,200	84.65	+1.0	+6.7	-10.3	+1.6
W. Va.....	690	35,900	51.80	-1.7	+9.2	-8.8	+7.5
Wis.....	630	47,800	76.35	+.5	+4.1	-13.7	+23.1
Wyo.....	53	3,700	70.60	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $19,100 to 110 recipients and Missouri, $52,400 to 640 recipients.
3/ Does not include $572,000 to an estimated 7,700 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.
4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
7/ Data for February; March data not reported.
8/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	February 1967 in--		March 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total....	597,000	$45,431,000	$76.05	+0.9	+1.7	+6.1	+17.6
Ala.....	15,200	686,000	45.25	+.2	+.2	+2.5	+2.7
Alaska 2/.....	330	25,100	75.90	0	+.3	+31.9	+40.3
Ariz.....	5,000	328,000	66.00	+1.0	+.8	+18.7	+16.8
Ark. 2/.....	10,900	702,000	64.35	+1.3	+1.1	+12.6	+90.4
Calif.....	102,000	11,645,000	114.30	+2.0	+2.9	+21.7	+30.5
Colo.....	6,900	440,000	64.25	+.6	+.3	+5.2	+7.3
Conn.....	5,500	464,000	84.90	-.6	+3.4	-38.2	+14.2
Del.....	750	67,300	89.95	+5.4	+5.1	+50.5	+71.5
D. C.....	3,800	327,000	85.95	+2.6	+2.5	+11.6	+26.8
Fla. 2/.....	20,900	1,251,000	59.90	+.4	+.6	+13.1	+14.8
Ga. 2/.....	27,900	1,553,000	55.70	+.3	+.3	+.1	-.1
Guam 3/.....	46	1,700	(4/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/.....	1,300	140,000	104.85	+1.2	+1.4	+25.8	+48.3
Idaho.....	2,500	178,000	70.35	+.3	+2.2	-20.9	+9.5
Ill. 2/.....	30,200	2,366,000	78.35	+.3	+1.3	+3.8	+10.0
Ind.....	2,100	97,900	46.55	+2.2	+2.2	+23.7	+11.6
Iowa.....	1,800	116,000	64.65	+1.8	+2.1	+24.7	+10.7
Kans. 2/.....	5,400	588,000	109.20	+.8	+2.8	+6.9	+20.2
Ky. 2/.....	13,100	912,000	69.85	+.3	+.5	+8.4	+15.4
La.....	21,800	1,121,000	51.45	+.2	+.3	+8.1	+2.1
Maine 2/.....	2,300	174,000	74.60	+1.7	+1.8	+2.2	+8.6
Md. 2/.....	9,600	706,000	73.35	+2.7	+3.3	+25.3	+29.6
Mass.....	13,000	1,137,000	87.30	+.7	+1.8	+2.2	+16.7
Mich.....	15,400	1,219,000	79.40	+1.3	+3.2	+8.3	-5.3
Minn.....	6,800	482,000	70.55	+2.2	+2.2	+37.8	+41.1
Miss.....	21,100	954,000	45.25	+.4	+.4	+5.5	+4.5
Mo.....	16,300	1,186,000	72.75	+.5	+.5	+5.0	+5.4
Mont.....	1,400	103,000	76.50	-2.4	-2.1	-17.0	+2.1
Nebr. 2/.....	3,100	186,000	60.50	-.5	+.1	+.1	+17.5
N. H.....	680	60,400	88.50	-.3	-1.1	+3.0	+8.3
N. J.....	9,000	771,000	85.75	+.7	+1.4	+4.7	+16.7
N. Mex. 2/....	4,500	318,000	70.40	+1.3	+1.5	+9.9	+10.8
N. Y. 2/.....	36,500	3,415,000	93.50	+1.9	+2.5	+10.4	+24.7
N. C.....	22,800	1,501,000	65.85	+.3	+.7	+2.1	+8.6
N. Dak. 2/....	1,700	143,000	82.30	+.6	-4.9	+10.9	+24.4
Ohio.....	21,100	1,521,000	71.95	+.1	+.2	+7.2	+10.0
Okla. 2/.....	18,400	1,751,000	95.00	+1.1	+.6	+16.6	+20.0
Oreg.....	5,200	394,000	75.20	+.4	+.5	-36.3	-7.0
Pa.....	24,100	1,793,000	74.25	+3.6	+1.4	+19.2	+23.9
P. R. 2/.....	14,500	125,000	8.60	-4.7	-4.7	-27.5	-28.1
R. I. 2/.....	3,100	236,000	76.75	+1.0	+1.0	+4.4	+4.0
S. C.....	9,300	447,000	48.10	+.1	+.2	+.8	+7.0
S. Dak.....	1,300	81,000	63.25	+1.2	+.9	+9.7	+15.5
Tenn.....	15,700	1,025,000	65.10	+.8	+.9	+9.6	+29.2
Tex.....	11,200	680,000	60.80	+.9	+1.1	+9.8	+13.4
Utah.....	3,400	211,000	61.85	+.5	+1.0	-29.7	+2.5
Vt. 2/.....	1,200	94,600	76.65	+1.3	+1.5	-8.7	+15.5
V. I.....	43	1,800	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Va.....	6,900	434,000	63.25	(5/)	+.7	+3.4	+8.5
Wash.....	9,500	654,000	69.00	-1.4	+2.0	-22.7	+10.6
W. Va.....	5,900	291,000	49.50	-.9	+13.2	+1.2	+18.6
Wis.....	4,400	271,000	61.90	-.2	+1.3	-17.3	+24.8
Wyo.....	780	55,800	71.30	-.1	-.5	+8.6	+10.9

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
3/ Data for February; March data not reported.
4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1967[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		February 1967 in--		March 1966 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/....	1,181,000	4,900,000	3,688,000	$180,485,000	$152.75	$36.85	+1.7	+2.8	+8.3	+18.8
Ala.....	17,300	71,500	57,100	910,000	52.75	12.75	+.1	+.3	+.3	(4/)
Alaska.....	1,400	5,100	3,900	177,000	129.90	34.80	+.5	+.1	+6.2	+4.1
Ariz 3/	10,000	42,700	32,600	1,201,000	120.00	28.10	+.4	+.5	+4.3	+4.7
Ark.....	8,500	35,400	26,800	693,000	81.70	19.55	+1.4	+1.4	+10.3	+38.8
Calif. 3/	185,000	762,000	558,000	33,412,000	180.15	43.85	+2.2	+2.4	+19.3	+17.9
Colo. 3/	14,100	56,200	42,700	2,092,000	148.75	37.20	+1.7	+1.9	+21.3	+18.1
Conn. 3/	13,600	54,300	40,600	2,670,000	196.45	49.20	+3.0	+2.7	+2.4	+12.3
Del. 3/	3,400	14,800	11,200	457,000	135.20	30.90	+3.5	+3.8	+11.3	+16.0
D. C.....	5,000	23,700	19,000	896,000	177.80	37.85	+2.7	+2.1	+5.4	+19.3
Fla.....	35,500	140,000	111,000	2,137,000	60.15	15.25	+.5	+.5	+19.3	+19.3
Ga.....	23,400	93,700	72,400	2,216,000	94.50	23.65	+1.5	+1.4	+13.7	+14.5
Guam 5/.....	150	780	660	14,400	95.25	18.45	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/	4,100	17,700	13,100	733,000	180.35	41.45	+2.0	+2.2	+16.7	+24.4
Idaho.....	2,900	11,200	8,200	505,000	173.05	45.00	+4.3	+6.3	+10.6	+26.7
Ill. 3/	53,900	253,000	198,000	10,987,000	204.00	43.35	+1.7	+5.3	-1.6	+5.6
Ind.....	11,400	47,800	36,200	1,343,000	117.55	28.10	+1.4	+1.6	+2.1	+5.3
Iowa.....	11,200	44,100	32,200	1,913,000	170.80	43.40	+1.5	+2.1	-1.6	+10.0
Kans. 3/	8,700	36,500	28,300	1,568,000	179.25	43.00	+.6	+.7	+1.8	+20.4
Ky.....	22,800	89,600	65,100	2,493,000	109.25	27.80	+1.9	+1.8	+9.0	+28.3
La.....	26,000	115,000	88,600	2,737,000	105.10	23.80	+1.9	+1.8	+5.8	+6.0
Maine.....	5,500	20,500	15,000	609,000	111.30	29.70	+1.0	+1.0	+5.0	+5.3
Md. 3/	24,100	98,600	76,100	3,570,000	148.40	36.20	+1.9	+2.1	+7.5	+10.2
Mass. 3/	30,900	116,000	87,100	6,084,000	196.80	52.50	+1.5	+1.3	+13.6	+34.2
Mich. 3/	38,100	156,000	118,000	6,625,000	173.85	42.45	-.5	-4.3	-1.3	+21.5
Minn.....	15,100	55,500	43,100	2,635,000	174.95	47.50	+1.4	+.6	+4.3	+6.6
Miss.....	21,800	90,400	73,000	842,000	38.65	9.30	+1.6	+1.7	+7.2	+14.6
Mo.....	26,300	109,000	84,200	2,733,000	103.75	25.00	+.9	+1.0	+1.2	+1.2
Mont.....	2,300	9,100	7,000	337,000	144.45	37.20	+1.0	+1.6	+10.1	+11.7
Nebr. 3/	5,100	20,700	15,800	611,000	119.55	29.60	+1.1	+2.9	+9.3	+13.0
Nev.....	1,800	7,100	5,500	221,000	125.30	31.40	+2.2	+2.5	+26.7	+31.3
N. H.....	1,300	5,500	4,100	226,000	168.90	41.05	+3.0	+3.6	+11.1	+13.0
N. J.....	31,500	126,000	96,300	6,916,000	219.45	54.70	+1.3	+2.5	+11.4	+24.3
N. Mex.....	8,300	33,800	25,700	1,031,000	124.80	30.50	+1.4	+2.2	+8.6	+11.8
N. Y. 3/	166,000	681,000	500,000	37,168,000	224.40	54.60	+3.2	+6.3	+18.3	+36.6
N. C.....	26,200	109,000	82,300	2,676,000	102.00	24.55	+.7	+1.2	-1.7	+2.4
N. Dak.....	2,200	9,000	6,800	408,000	182.90	45.25	+3.1	+2.9	+10.7	+25.3
Ohio 3/	49,200	196,000	148,000	6,518,000	132.45	33.20	+.8	+1.0	+1.6	+9.6
Okla. 3/	21,700	86,000	64,800	2,977,000	136.90	34.60	+1.3	+.7	+11.0	+18.0
Oreg. 3/	10,000	40,300	28,700	1,585,000	158.30	39.30	+1.2	+.3	+9.3	+13.6
Pa. 3/	62,000	269,000	198,000	9,795,000	158.00	36.40	+2.3	+1.3	-.1	+14.3
P. R.....	39,300	181,000	140,000	777,000	19.75	4.30	+.4	+1.2	-4.4	(4/)
R. I. 3/	6,900	27,200	20,000	1,123,000	163.15	41.35	+2.1	+2.0	+11.2	+23.0
S. C.....	6,400	25,100	20,300	397,000	61.75	15.80	-.3	-.4	-8.4	-4.6
S. Dak.....	3,500	12,900	9,700	477,000	137.50	37.00	+.6	+.5	+6.8	+19.0
Tenn.....	21,700	88,200	67,900	2,316,000	106.50	26.25	+1.2	+1.2	+6.5	+18.8
Tex.....	23,300	105,000	79,400	2,235,000	95.70	21.35	+1.2	+1.3	+7.7	+8.0
Utah 3/	6,000	24,100	17,400	862,000	143.75	35.70	+1.0	+1.3	+2.3	+10.0
Vt.....	1,800	6,700	4,900	198,000	112.60	29.45	+3.7	+3.9	+18.8	+19.3
V. I.....	350	1,500	1,300	39,000	112.15	26.50	+9.6	+45.5	+15.1	+55.2
Va.....	12,400	53,100	41,000	1,511,000	121.55	28.45	+1.7	+2.0	+11.1	+28.9
Wash. 3/	16,300	64,400	46,000	2,778,000	170.50	43.15	+3.7	+4.9	+3.4	+16.9
W. Va. 3/	21,200	99,400	70,500	2,511,000	118.40	25.25	+.6	+6.3	-7.9	-2.1
Wis. 3/	13,100	53,000	40,200	2,377,000	181.30	44.80	+3.1	+2.5	+25.3	+26.5
Wyo.....	1,200	4,400	3,400	163,000	138.70	36.80	(6/)	+.7	+6.5	+8.7

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determing the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8.
4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Data for February; March data not reported.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1967[1]

(Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		February 1967 in--		March 1966 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	71,500	403,000	273,000	$14,745,000	$206.20	$36.65	+4.5	+7.0	+0.9	+10.1
Ariz.....	16	96	65	2,200	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(4/)	(4/)
Calif.....	25,400	148,000	101,000	5,575,000	219.90	37.65	+2.9	+4.3	+16.6	+16.4
Colo.....	1,700	9,700	6,600	363,000	210.45	37.25	+7.6	+8.3	+380.2	+383.4
Conn.....	620	3,700	2,500	126,000	201.85	34.05	+25.8	+23.4	-25.3	-21.8
Del.....	330	2,000	1,400	56,400	170.50	27.85	+13.1	+15.1	+8.5	+6.7
Hawaii.....	360	2,300	1,500	78,300	218.20	34.80	+6.5	+5.5	+30.4	+35.1
Ill.....	3,100	20,200	14,100	846,000	270.45	41.85	+7.3	+11.6	-30.1	-23.3
Kans.....	290	1,700	1,200	62,400	215.95	35.90	+2.3	-1.4	-27.3	-21.0
Md.....	500	2,800	1,900	87,700	176.75	30.90	+5.7	+7.7	-4.4	-4.0
Mass.....	760	4,400	3,100	170,000	224.65	38.55	+28.5	+6.8	+19.2	+8.1
Mich.....	1,400	9,200	6,400	332,000	236.30	36.05	+1.6	+24.6	-37.8	-22.9
Nebr.....	78	540	380	11,600	148.10	21.60	-5.8	-8.4	+20.5	+18.8
N. Y.....	15,000	82,700	55,900	3,721,000	248.85	45.00	+6.8	+11.3	+2.8	+20.9
Ohio.....	5,300	18,500	12,700	569,000	106.50	30.80	+6.4	+5.5	-26.4	-20.1
Okla.....	600	3,600	2,500	115,000	191.70	31.85	+10.5	+8.9	+991.4	+952.5
Oreg.....	1,800	10,100	6,600	368,000	206.35	36.30	+3.1	+1.4	+26.2	+31.1
Pa.....	3,400	19,600	13,000	528,000	155.15	26.90	+4.2	-1.0	-21.0	-12.9
R. I.....	340	2,000	1,300	66,700	194.60	33.80	-.4	+4.8	-3.4	+11.2
Utah.....	1,000	5,900	3,800	115,000	114.85	19.65	+2.3	-6.4	-7.7	-7.2
Wash.....	2,000	11,200	7,300	392,000	195.40	31.95	+1.8	+.6	+3.1	+19.8
W. Va.....	7,100	41,500	28,000	1,055,000	149.30	25.40	+.4	+7.8	-16.8	-11.1
Wis.....	460	2,500	1,800	106,000	231.60	41.55	+9.3	+7.7	(4/)	(4/)

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ No program in operation in March 1966.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, March 1967[1]

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total.....	7,500	2/ 6,300	2/ 420	3,400	$577,000	$76.70	2/ $439,000	2/ $59,700
Ala.....	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	0
Alaska.....	56	56	0	26	6,000	107.55	6,000	0
Ariz.....	290	290	0	120	13,900	47.90	13,900	0
Calif.....	1,600	1,400	220	850	158,000	96.10	122,000	35,600
Ill.....	790	(2/)	(2/)	400	78,100	98.70	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	170	170	0	57	6,900	39.90	6,900	0
Kans.....	110	100	2	51	11,700	110.10	11,400	280
Ky.....	41	41	0	10	2,800	(3/)	2,800	0
La.....	780	720	60	330	56,200	71.90	48,900	7,400
Md.....	1,200	1,100	55	400	88,700	77.15	83,000	5,700
Mich.....	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	---	(4/)	(4/)
Minn.....	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	---	(4/)	(4/)
Mo.....	140	140	0	36	7,400	54.05	7,400	0
Nebr.....	57	49	8	31	3,200	56.85	2,500	720
N. Mex.....	100	100	0	19	5,600	55.60	5,600	0
N. C.....	21	21	0	7	1,200	(3/)	1,200	0
Okla.....	380	380	0	300	20,300	53.30	20,300	0
Oreg.....	120	120	0	53	7,800	62.55	7,800	0
Tenn.....	460	420	31	170	29,100	63.85	27,300	1,800
Utah.....	190	190	0	94	11,100	59.10	11,100	0
Va.....	46	46	0	13	2,300	(3/)	2,300	0
Wash.....	550	550	0	240	33,300	60.70	33,300	0
W. Va.....	210	190	19	69	11,600	55.50	10,500	1,100
Wis.....	230	200	21	100	22,000	97.30	14,900	7,100

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.
2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.
4/ Data not reported.

Table 10. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, March 1967[1]

Table .--Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, March 1967 1/

State	Number of families with an adult on work and training programs	Number of recipients				Money payments to recipients			
		Total	Adults		Children	Total	For work performed on work and training programs	Average per family	
			On work and training programs	Other				Total	For work performed on work and training programs
Total.....	16,600	98,200	16,600	14,100	67,400	$3,217,000	$2,130,000	$193.35	$128.00
Calif.....	4,400	27,500	4,400	3,800	19,200	1,087,000	473,000	245.40	106.85
Colo.....	650	3,900	650	600	2,600	253,000	77,500	386.30	118.55
Ill.....	660	4,000	660	510	2,800	154,000	117,000	235.00	178.80
Kans.....	79	500	79	78	340	20,000	5,900	253.60	74.10
Md.....	37	210	37	36	140	6,600	4,100	(3/)	(3/)
Mich. 4/	120	700	120	40	540	33,500	12,000	---	---
Ohio.....	2,300	12,600	2,300	1,300	9,000	334,000	246,000	143.70	105.90
Oreg.....	530	3,000	530	490	1,900	115,000	44,900	217.15	84.65
Pa.....	320	1,900	320	320	1,200	77,000	50,300	236.95	154.60
Wash.....	390	2,200	390	390	1,400	76,700	38,400	196.15	98.15
W. Va.....	7,100	41,500	7,100	6,500	28,000	1,055,000	1,055,000	149.30	149.30
Wis.....	21	110	22	18	72	5,400	5,000	(3/)	(3/)

1/ Represents data for community work and training programs under plans for such programs submitted under Section 409 of Social Security Act. These data are included in data for the total program and for the unemployed-parent segment. All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determing the amount of assistance.
3/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 families.
4/ Estimated.

Table 11. Medical assistance: Number of persons on whose behalf payments were made and amount of such payments, by State, March 1967[1]

State	Persons on whose behalf payments were made	Payments
Total, 26 States 2/	(3/)	$183,667,000
Total, 16 States reporting completely	1,272,000	$108,975,000
Calif.	(3/)	50,482,000
Conn.	(3/)	2,846,000
Del.	260	182,000
Hawaii	5,500	471,000
Idaho	6,000	602,000
Ill.	240,000	7,640,000
Ky.	87,400	2,109,000
La.	(3/)	2,874,000
Maine	(3/)	669,000
Md.	(3/)	2,990,000
Mass. 4/	106,000	9,860,000
Mich.	(3/)	8,261,000
Minn.	62,000	5,501,000
Nebr.	(3/)	1,896,000
N. Mex.	(3/)	718,000
N. Y.	383,000	53,044,000
N. Dak.	7,100	956,000
Ohio	112,000	3,712,000
Okla.	48,900	5,584,000
Pa.	116,000	11,115,000
R. I.	21,900	1,565,000
Utah	9,800	706,000
Vt.	5,700	336,000
Wash.	(3/)	3,014,000
W. Va.	(3/)	942,000
Wis.	60,500	5,590,000

1/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. Data based primarily on bills paid during the month and are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data not reported by Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.
3/ Number of persons not reported by California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Washington, and West Virginia.
4/ Persons count is not reported by the Division of the Blind; payments include $112,000 reported by this agency.

New Mexico, Washington, and West Virginia.

4/ Persons count is not reported by the Division of the Blind; payments include $112,000 reported by this agency.

Table 12. Medical assistance for the aged: Number of persons on whose behalf payments were made and amount of such payments, by State, March 1967[1]

State	Persons on whose behalf payments were made	Payments	Percentage change from--			
			February 1967--		March 1966 in--	
			Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	49,800	$5,025,000	+2.6	-1.1	-77.3	-87.9
Ala.....	34	1,500	(2/)	(2/)	-86.5	-98.4
Ariz.....	140	1,800	+29.5	+153.8	(3/)	(3/)
Ark. 4/.....	540	73,100	+1.9	+5.1	-83.3	-65.2
Colo.....	6,100	1,116,000	(5/)	-3.7	+2.6	+4.7
D. C.....	330	171,000	+2.8	-.1	-51.7	-52.9
Guam.....	(6/)	(6/)	---	---	---	---
Ind.....	1,700	245,000	-.6	+4.1	+41.9	+19.9
Iowa.....	4,500	362,000	-14.3	-4.2	+95.5	-25.8
Kans. 4/.....	4,000	7/ 593,000	+1.7	+5.5	+16.1	+5.0
Mont.....	1,800	172,000	-2.0	-21.4	-3.7	-40.7
Nev.....	450	7/ 157,000	+17.8	+32.7	+32.0	+31.5
N. H.....	2,200	30,700	+7.0	+9.5	+25.1	-34.7
N. J.....	5,900	7/1,387,000	-2.5	-7.5	-1.6	-9.3
N. C.....	4,000	166,000	+8.4	+55.4	+88.2	-54.3
Oreg.....	1,200	75,800	-7.2	-8.2	-71.6	-88.0
S. C.....	(8/)	(8/)	---	---	---	---
S. Dak.....	1,400	242,000	-2.2	(9/)	-3.6	+101.9
Tenn.....	11,700	143,000	+14.5	+4.8	+.6	-67.0
Va.....	3,600	72,900	+5.9	+2.5	-13.0	-73.9
Wyo.....	19	14,000	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)

1/ All data subject to revision. Data based primarily on bills paid during the month and are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services.
2/ Percentage change not computed on fewer than 100 recipients.
3/ No program in operation in March 1966.
4/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, disabled, and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Data for March not reported.
7/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
8/ Program in operation; no recipients reported for March 1967.
9/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 13. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, March 1967[1]

State	Total 2/	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		February 1967	March 1966							
Total	3/$216,629,000	+21.8	+45.4	3/$183,667,000	$5,025,000	$15,636,000	$272,000	$3,554,000	$2,953,000	$5,523,000
Ala.	1,188,000	+8.5	-29.8	---	1,500	1,079,000	4,100	101,000	2,200	1
Alaska 4/	195,000	+88.6	+140.2	---	---	45,700	340	20,700	---	128,000
Ariz.	177,000	+96.2	+101.5	---	1,800	176,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 4/	1,553,000	+1.0	+3.1	---	73,100	994,000	26,800	328,000	75,400	55,900
Calif.	50,482,000	+42.3	+147.2	50,482,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	2,204,000	+8.5	+7.2	---	5/ 1,116,000	702,000	4,000	149,000	187,000	45,600
Conn.	2,846,000	-1.0	+26.9	2,846,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	182,000	+104.5	+324.9	182,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	173,000	-2.2	-62.5	---	171,000	410	130	1,500	310	280
Fla. 4/	1,844,000	-7.1	+7.4	---	---	1,477,000	18,400	237,000	111,000	---
Ga. 4/	1,679,000	+8.2	+6.4	---	---	1,244,000	18,200	324,000	92,300	---
Guam 6/	1,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,900	---
Hawaii	532,000	+5.9	+9.3	471,000	---	---	---	---	---	61,200
Idaho	602,000	+21.0	+27.6	602,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	8,395,000	+1.5	+1.3	7,640,000	---	---	---	---	---	756,000
Ind.	1,963,000	+6.0	+8.6	---	245,000	1,061,000	73,900	251,000	332,000	---
Iowa	1,960,000	-.7	-6.8	---	362,000	1,067,000	19,300	91,900	180,000	7/ 239,000
Kans. 4/	1,559,000	+8.9	-5.3	---	5/ 593,000	232,000	12,700	190,000	335,000	196,000
Ky.	2,109,000	-10.1	+18.6	2,109,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	2,913,000	+19.6	-8.3	2,874,000	---	---	---	---	---	38,700
Maine	741,000	+6.3	-7.9	669,000	---	---	---	---	---	72,200
Md.	2,990,000	+7.2	+77.3	2,990,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	10,006,000	+14.0	+18.9	9,860,000	---	---	---	---	---	146,000
Mich.	8,471,000	+14.0	+5.4	8,261,000	---	---	---	---	---	210,000
Minn.	5,658,000	-4.8	-8.6	5,501,000	---	---	---	---	---	156,000
Miss.	88,700	+106.3	-44.1	---	---	45,700	3,000	40,000	---	---
Mo.	1,125,000	+.7	-21.8	---	---	941,000	---	102,000	58,200	23,500
Mont.	563,000	-14.7	-22.2	---	172,000	46,300	300	940	540	342,000
Nebr.	1,896,000	+15.1	+39.7	1,896,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	213,000	+21.5	-30.3	---	5/ 157,000	21,600	2,100	---	14,300	18,600
N. H.	214,000	+3.5	-1.6	---	30,700	101,000	5,300	27,400	49,900	---
N. J.	8,554,000	-3.2	-8.6	---	5/ 1,387,000	160,000	11,700	324,000	423,000	248,000
N. Mex.	721,000	+10.6	+17.0	718,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,600
N. Y.	53,044,000	+58.8	+113.5	53,044,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	1,735,000	+16.6	-6.9	---	166,000	356,000	10,900	667,000	436,000	99,000
N. Dak.	970,000	+53.8	+34.3	956,000	---	---	---	---	---	13,900
Ohio	4,756,000	+3.0	+5.4	3,712,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,043,000
Okla.	5,584,000	+12.9	+110.4	5,584,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,154,000	+.8	-9.4	---	75,800	528,000	11,000	196,000	245,000	98,600
Pa.	11,115,000	+35.7	+30.0	11,115,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R.	(3/)	---	---	(3/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	1,660,000	-2.2	+29.7	1,565,000	---	---	---	---	---	95,000
S. C.	623,000	+19.8	-22.4	---	---	417,000	27,300	135,000	28,700	15,000
S. Dak.	478,000	-.1	-5.6	---	242,000	98,700	460	34,500	---	103,000
Tenn.	1,000,000	+3.9	-10.8	---	143,000	690,000	4,100	70,800	91,900	---
Tex.	4,036,000	-46.5	+11.1	---	---	3,727,000	2,900	100,000	206,000	---
Utah	710,000	+7.7	+11.0	706,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,300
Vt.	336,000	-13.4	+3.6	336,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	(3/)	---	---	(3/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	711,000	+11.6	-9.6	---	72,900	384,000	13,500	149,000	64,100	27,100
Wash.	3,438,000	-13.5	+17.8	3,014,000	---	---	---	---	---	424,000
W. Va.	985,000	+3.6	+11.0	942,000	---	---	---	---	---	42,700
Wis.	5,743,000	+1.8	+21.0	5,590,000	---	---	---	---	---	152,000
Wyo.	130,000	+7.5	-2.0	---	14,000	40,500	1,100	12,300	18,400	43,200

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting. The total includes an estimated amount for these States.
3/ Data not reported by Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.
4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
6/ Data for February; March data not reported.
7/ Partly estimated.

Table 14. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1967[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		February 1967 in--		March 1966 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	323,000	720,000	$26,752,000	$82.75	$37.15	+4.0	+6.8	+1.8	+18.2
Ala.	78	78	1,000	12.75	12.75	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	190	700	13,700	71.25	19.50	-14.3	-18.5	-16.2	-17.2
Ariz.	2,300	6,300	119,000	51.50	18.75	+14.7	+9.1	+4.9	-4.2
Ark.	330	1,200	4,600	13.75	3.80	-6.1	-7.2	+.8	+1.6
Calif.	27,500	43,700	2,174,000	79.15	49.70	-1.4	+6.4	+3.6	+49.8
Colo.	1,400	5,300	62,500	44.05	11.85	-10.3	-3.1	-13.2	-18.8
Conn.	4/ 4,500	4/ 13,200	4/ 349,000	77.40	26.45	-.6	-6.0	+5.1	+13.5
Del.	1,500	2,900	83,400	54.95	28.95	+3.0	+3.7	-.7	-2.0
D. C.	1,000	1,100	90,600	88.75	82.25	+2.1	+3.5	+19.5	+37.6
Fla. 5/	7,900	(6/)	240,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,100	5,700	84,500	40.10	14.85	-1.5	+3.2	-14.3	+6.6
Guam 7/	26	32	1,000	(3/)	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,200	2,100	116,000	93.30	55.85	+2.3	+1.8	+30.4	+17.9
Ill.	22,000	52,700	1,976,000	89.80	37.50	+4.2	+5.1	+4.7	+5.7
Iowa 5/	4,000	9,400	177,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,500	5,700	226,000	88.75	39.60	-7.0	+2.1	-16.8	+6.4
La.	5,800	6,400	294,000	50.40	45.65	+.1	-.8	-18.6	-21.4
Maine	2,800	8,700	131,000	47.35	15.05	+8.0	+16.1	-6.2	+1.3
Md.	8,500	9,700	676,000	79.45	69.50	-.5	-.4	-.1	-.4
Mass.	8,200	17,200	752,000	91.20	43.60	+6.2	+9.4	+10.9	+33.5
Mich.	18,800	65,800	1,812,000	96.60	27.50	+24.8	+18.7	+8.5	-7.0
Minn.	6,600	21,000	605,000	91.30	28.75	+1.4	+6.1	-18.4	-16.8
Miss.	1,300	1,500	23,000	18.30	14.85	+1.4	-10.3	+16.7	+19.5
Mo.	9,700	12,600	660,000	67.80	52.30	+.6	+1.4	-4.0	-1.3
Mont.	1,400	4,300	84,400	60.10	19.65	+8.4	+10.7	-8.5	-12.9
Nev.	390	930	19,100	48.90	20.55	-7.2	+6.4	+.6	-24.5
N. H.	890	3,100	63,300	71.10	20.40	+8.2	+6.0	+15.0	+13.3
N. J. 8/	12,200	40,200	1,557,000	127.50	38.75	+4.6	+5.3	+16.5	+19.2
N. Mex.	380	820	18,200	47.80	22.10	+13.1	+18.7	+15.6	+43.4
N. Y.	65,700	143,000	7,501,000	114.25	52.55	+3.6	+8.1	+22.5	+50.6
N. C.	1,800	5,100	46,600	25.95	9.05	-10.4	-5.6	-17.8	-5.9
N. Dak.	470	2,100	31,600	67.10	14.90	+4.1	+6.6	-19.1	-18.2
Ohio	24,400	72,700	2,302,000	94.40	31.65	+5.2	+8.8	-9.3	+28.9
Okla.	5,500	(6/)	77,200	14.00	---	---	+.8	---	-16.0
Oreg.	4,900	(6/)	278,000	57.10	---	---	+62.3	---	+36.0
Pa.	28,800	36,300	2,164,000	75.10	59.65	+1.0	+.7	-7.3	-1.6
P. R.	1,100	1,100	9,500	8.55	8.55	+24.9	+22.8	+11.5	+9.3
R. I.	3,300	8,600	287,000	86.60	33.55	+3.7	+37.5	+20.3	+38.9
S. C.	1,300	1,400	37,900	29.90	26.60	+1.6	+1.7	+2.6	+7.4
S. Dak.	460	1,500	16,800	36.40	11.35	-1.1	+.8	-30.2	-27.3
Tenn.	1,900	3,000	60,700	32.60	20.15	+1.2	+12.0	-14.9	+37.9
Tex. 9/	8,400	(6/)	277,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	800	940	64,300	80.25	68.35	-3.3	+22.7	+5.5	+35.5
Vt. 9/	1,000	(6/)	32,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	180	190	6,900	39.50	36.40	+1.1	+1.7	-9.0	-8.3
Va.	3,400	8,700	183,000	54.40	21.20	+1.8	+4.8	-14.5	+4.9
Wash.	8,400	14,700	705,000	84.15	48.10	-1.0	+3.3	+20.1	+25.3
W. Va.	1,900	3,400	87,400	45.10	25.45	-6.5	+12.5	+35.7	+54.3
Wis.	4,600	13,700	382,000	82.15	27.85	+.3	+4.5	-34.6	-35.1
Wyo.	470	1,700	37,800	80.15	21.75	-9.4	-10.2	-17.6	-18.3

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, and Nebraska; data not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ About 6 percent of this total is estimated.
5/ Partly estimated.
6/ Data not available.
7/ Data for February; March data not reported.
8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.
9/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

5/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
Data for February; March data not reported.
Partly estimated.

Table 15. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients for selected cities, March 1967

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		February 1967 in--		March 1966 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 18 cities....	134,000	264,000	$13,221,000	$98.70	$50.05	+20.8	+15.2	+14.4	+28.7
Baltimore.....	7,400	8,400	597,000	80.30	70.90	-1.0	-.6	-.9	-1.6
Boston.....	3,100	4,000	311,000	101.10	78.70	(1/)	+3.9	+12.1	+45.4
Buffalo 2/.....	4,000	5,800	391,000	98.25	67.35	+1.6	+3.0	-7.7	+2.6
Chicago.....	12,300	27,600	1,327,000	107.55	48.10	+10.2	+6.0	+7.8	+5.6
Cincinnati 2/.....	5,100	17,300	387,000	75.75	22.30	+55.2	+21.2	-11.5	-7.9
Cleveland 2/.....	6,600	17,900	587,000	89.05	32.80	+33.1	+23.7	+39.3	+75.9
Detroit 3/.....	6,600	24,300	723,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia.....	1,000	1,100	90,600	88.75	82.25	+2.1	+3.5	+19.5	+37.6
Los Angeles 2/.....	13,100	19,200	1,046,000	79.60	54.60	+2.3	+8.2	+36.4	+57.7
Milwaukee 2/.....	2,400	5,800	214,000	89.40	37.00	+3.2	+6.6	-43.7	-42.5
Minneapolis.....	1,500	3,500	141,000	91.95	40.25	(4/)	(4/)	-28.6	-24.5
New Orleans.....	750	800	39,000	52.20	48.65	+.9	+.1	-11.7	-15.6
New York.....	47,500	98,600	5,625,000	118.55	57.10	+3.6	+9.8	+38.0	+59.2
Philadelphia.....	7,800	11,300	651,000	83.10	57.40	+2.5	+2.0	+6.7	+11.3
Pittsburgh 2/.....	8,300	9,300	645,000	77.55	69.50	-1.0	-.8	-16.5	-11.1
Rochester 2/.....	730	2,000	73,400	100.45	36.35	+4.6	+6.4	-16.1	+22.3
St. Louis.....	1,800	2,200	118,000	65.45	52.55	+6.4	+3.5	+9.4	+3.1
San Francisco.....	3,800	5,200	254,000	66.15	49.00	+1.5	-1.5	+1.2	+37.2

1/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
2/ Data for county in which city is located.
3/ Estimated.
4/ Data not reported for February 1967.

Work Experience and Training Program under Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as Amended

MARCH 1967

In March, the number of trainees (70,939) reported on work experience and training projects showed little change from the 71,083 reported for February. During the month 947 public assistance cases were closed--an increase of 190 over February--resulting in a monthly rate of reduction in regular assistance payments of $154,919.

Table 16. Work experience and training: Status of projects, March 1967

Item	Number of projects			
	Total funded	Phased out or not renewed	Not yet in operation	In operation
Total	329	27	0	302
State administrative	43	2	0	41
Local administrative	13	13	0	0
Work experience and training	273	1/ 12	0	261
Counties and independent cities covered	751	23	0	728
Number of training spaces authorized	86,951	2/ 15,111	0	71,840
States and jurisdictions covered	3/ 53	-	-	3/ 53

1/ Includes projects that were merged. 2/ This figure includes training spaces that were in phased out projects and also training spaces in projects that are in the process of being phased out. 3/ Excludes Alabama.

2/ Data for county in which city is located.
3/ Estimated.
4/ Data not reported for February 1967.

Table 17. Work experience and training: Number of trainees by sex; and number of their dependents (adults and children) by State, March 1967

State	Number aided						
	Total	Trainees			Dependents of trainees		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Adults	Children
Total....	362,171	70,939	32,814	38,125	291,232	42,010	249,222
Ala.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Alaska.....	452	91	32	59	361	86	275
Ariz.....	1,900	423	129	294	1,477	154	1,323
Ark.....	4,691	980	434	546	3,711	538	3,173
Calif.....	20,454	4,476	1,987	2,489	15,978	2,180	13,798
Colo.....	7,614	1,419	940	479	6,195	937	5,258
Conn.....	4,761	1,350	294	1,056	3,411	280	3,131
Del.....	432	68	37	31	364	38	326
D. C.....	5,275	930	274	656	4,345	1,048	3,297
Fla.....	5,589	1,115	239	876	4,474	274	4,200
Ga.....	2,112	423	110	313	1,689	108	1,581
Guam.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Hawaii.....	416	89	72	17	327	51	276
Idaho.....	1,683	373	186	187	1,310	196	1,114
Ill.....	4,520	1,119	442	677	3,401	214	3,187
Ind.....	2,844	646	26	620	2,198	29	2,169
Iowa.....	3,512	867	208	659	2,645	199	2,446
Kans.....	197	46	11	35	151	14	137
Ky.....	29,495	5,137	5,137	0	24,358	4,981	19,377
La.....	6,049	1,190	310	880	4,859	443	4,416
Maine.....	1,698	378	247	131	1,320	238	1,082
Md.....	4,568	1,053	189	864	3,515	135	3,380
Mass.....	10,534	2,689	634	2,055	7,845	442	7,403
Mich. 2/ ...	13,888	3,325	537	2,788	10,563	586	9,977
Minn.....	8,630	2,109	881	1,228	6,521	819	5,702
Miss.....	18,432	3,166	1,333	1,833	15,266	1,533	13,733
Mo.....	4,227	932	147	785	3,295	225	3,070
Mont.....	794	151	61	90	643	59	584
Nebr.....	1,270	242	36	206	1,028	34	994
Nev.....	1,612	385	216	169	1,227	187	1,040
N. H.....	254	86	27	59	168	15	153
N. J.....	7,165	1,390	623	767	5,775	749	5,026
N. Mex.....	2,072	482	93	389	1,590	93	1,497
N. Y.....	11,662	2,717	1,197	1,520	8,945	1,385	7,560
N. C.....	1,745	416	119	297	1,329	76	1,253
N. Dak.....	729	104	95	9	625	88	537
Ohio.....	14,183	2,646	1,073	1,573	11,537	2,381	9,156
Okla.....	4,772	908	505	403	3,864	660	3,204
Oreg.....	7,450	2,057	684	1,373	5,393	570	4,823
Pa.....	8,170	1,963	539	1,424	6,207	570	5,637
P. R.....	46,752	7,469	2,381	5,088	39,283	6,013	33,270
R. I.....	2,261	639	134	505	1,622	93	1,529
S. C.....	1,350	239	42	197	1,111	105	1,006
S. Dak.....	2,186	306	210	96	1,880	266	1,614
Tenn.....	5,701	1,032	417	615	4,669	477	4,192
Tex.....	3,262	755	328	427	2,507	390	2,117
Utah.....	1,719	403	129	274	1,316	151	1,165
Vt.....	626	172	38	134	454	32	422
V. I.....	154	45	3	42	109	2	107
Va.....	1,203	208	205	3	995	202	793
Wash.....	4,892	1,161	240	921	3,731	277	3,454
W. Va.....	59,514	8,941	8,088	853	50,573	10,799	39,774
Wis.....	4,801	1,282	161	1,121	3,519	200	3,319
Wyo.....	1,899	346	334	12	1,553	388	1,165

1/ No WE&T projects in operation. 2/ Data for January; February and March data not received.

Table 18. Work experience and training: Monthly reduction in expenditures for public assistance payments resulting from employment of trainees, by State, March 1967

State	Amount of monthly reductions				
	Total	In Federally aided public assistance cases			In general assistance cases
		Total	Closed cases	Reduced payment	
Total...	$ 237,733	$ 208,800	$ 154,919	$ 53,881	$ 28,933
Ala.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Alaska.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ariz.....	267	267	160	107	0
Ark.....	595	595	461	134	0
Calif.....	19,802	19,802	12,051	7,751	0
Colo.....	4,098	4,098	3,697	401	0
Conn.....	6,088	5,776	3,952	1,824	312
Del.....	913	913	830	83	0
D. C. 2/	0	0	0	0	0
Fla.....	846	846	663	183	0
Ga.....	477	477	477	0	0
Guam.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Hawaii.....	337	180	180	0	157
Idaho.....	459	459	250	209	0
Ill.....	7,781	6,302	4,997	1,305	1,479
Ind.....	7,708	7,708	5,580	2,128	0
Iowa.....	3,676	3,657	2,798	859	19
Kans.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ky. 2/	0	0	0	0	0
La.....	1,629	1,629	933	696	0
Maine.....	178	178	80	98	0
Md.....	4,619	4,419	3,138	1,281	200
Mass.....	9,705	5,643	4,587	1,056	4,062
Mich. 3/	16,416	16,416	13,332	3,084	0
Minn.....	8,426	2,862	2,582	280	5,564
Miss.....	1,376	1,376	865	511	0
Mo.....	946	946	432	514	0
Mont.....	788	456	456	0	332
Nebr.....	155	155	155	0	0
Nev.....	390	390	109	281	0
N. H.....	0	0	0	0	0
N. J.....	17,460	3,066	1,351	1,715	14,394
N. Mex.....	0	0	0	0	0
N. Y.....	15,177	14,439	7,185	7,254	738
N. C.....	27	27	27	0	0
N. Dak.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	15,657	15,422	8,814	6,608	235
Okla.....	3,491	3,491	3,491	0	0
Oreg.....	2,970	2,860	1,856	1,004	110
Pa.....	5,318	4,646	3,038	1,608	672
P. R.....	3,623	3,623	3,328	295	0
R. I.....	725	526	424	102	199
S. C.....	621	621	621	0	0
S. Dak.....	0	0	0	0	0
Tenn.....	1,033	1,033	15	1,018	0
Tex.....	732	732	300	432	0
Utah.....	3,315	3,101	2,196	905	214
Vt.....	38	38	38	0	0
V. I.....	0	0	0	0	0
Va.....	0	0	0	0	0
Wash.....	5,333	5,333	4,735	598	0
W. Va.....	58,431	58,431	50,629	7,802	0
Wis.....	6,107	5,861	4,106	1,755	246
Wyo.....	0	0	0	0	0

1/ No WE&T projects in operation. 2/ Trainees were unemployed or in the marginal income group but were neither recipients of public assistance or general assistance before Title V training. 3/ Data for January; February and March data not received.

Table 19. Old-age survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, March 1967

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	351,754	---	22,930,233	---	$1,652,891	$1,754,473
Retired workers and dependents	161,164	---	14,768,727	---	1,118,271	1,164,631
Retired workers	114,830	$88.97	11,651,066	$84.70	986,846	1,024,187
Wives and husbands 2/	30,719	42.77	2,606,117	43.94	114,501	121,459
Children 3/	15,615	36.71	511,544	33.08	16,924	18,985
Disabled workers and dependents	56,248	---	2,016,827	---	138,743	159,731
Disabled workers	25,458	101.83	1,120,389	98.16	109,973	124,978
Wives and husbands 2/	7,171	36.69	223,670	34.35	7,684	9,541
Children 3/	23,619	33.73	672,768	31.34	21,086	25,212
Survivors of deceased workers	95,375	---	5,433,751	---	371,530	403,343
Widowed mothers	11,060	69.86	489,941	65.53	32,106	35,615
Children 3/	49,614	63.67	2,263,702	61.98	140,295	156,316
Widows and widowers 4/	34,416	76.83	2,645,827	74.27	196,504	208,514
Parents	285	83.38	34,281	76.58	2,625	2,898
Persons with special age-72 benefits 5/	38,967	---	710,928	---	24,346	26,768
Primary	36,340	---	688,984	34.78	23,963	26,297
Wives	2,627	---	21,944	17.48	383	471
Lump-sum death payments 6/	117,033	221.60	---	---	---	24,221

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Includes wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care; a total of 361,000 wives of retired and disabled workers were in current-payment status.
3/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.
4/ Includes widows and divorced wives aged 60-61 entitled under the 1965 amendments.
5/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368 (1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured-status provisions of the Social Security Act.
6/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 109,303 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

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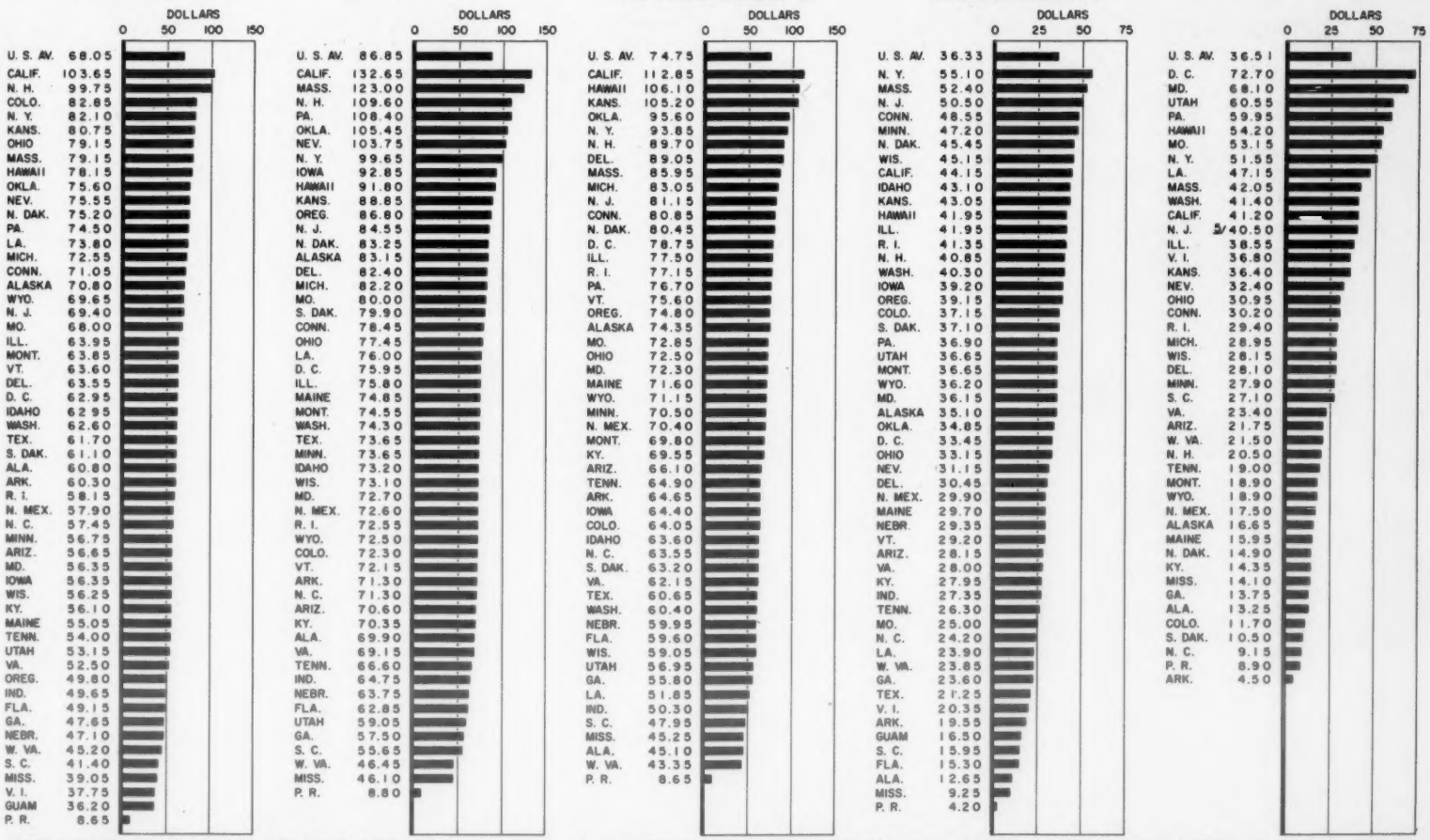
6/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 109,303 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MONEY PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT, DECEMBER 1966

(EXCLUDES VENDOR PAYMENTS FOR MEDICAL CARE.)



1/ NOT COMPUTED FOR GUAM AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, FEWER THAN 50 RECIPIENTS. 2/ NO PROGRAM FOR NEVADA. NOT COMPUTED FOR GUAM AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, FEWER THAN 50 RECIPIENTS. 3/ NOT COMPUTED FOR MICHIGAN, DATA ESTIMATED. 4/ NOT COMPUTED FOR GUAM, FEWER THAN 50 RECIPIENTS; AND FLORIDA, IDAHO, INDIANA, IOWA, NEBRASKA, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, TEXAS, AND VERMONT, DATA NOT AVAILABLE. 5/ BASED ON DATA INCLUDING AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING MEDICAL CARE, HOSPITALIZATION, AND BURIAL ONLY, AND TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR THESE SERVICES.

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